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news dealers

An impudent youngster came very
near getting his ears boxed the other
night at a wedding party for wishing
the bride "many happy returns of the
day"

COMPARES HIM TO VOYAGER COLUMBUS

Captain Slocum of the Spray
Takes a Long Voyage.

FROM CAPE SABLE TO SAMOA.

Alone in a Thirty Ton Yacht—Some-
times Lonesome but Feels Good as
a Rule—Will Travel Around the
World—His Record as a Seaman.

Our reporter had a pleasant inter-
view last Monday with Captain Slocum
on board his yacht the "Spray," says
the Samoa Times, of July 25. The
Captain appeared to be rather glad of
the opportunity to clear some doubts
which the Samoa Times in last issue
expressed or allowed to be inferred, as
to his eccentricity. Our reporter was
able to say that the expression "tastes
wary" used by us meant no more than
Sam Weller himself intended. Captain
Slocum was good enough to accept this
explanation, but, in order—we presume
—to lay at rest any suggestion of his
being a crank or a faddist, he explained
in effect that he might look a fool but
wasn't.

There was money at the back of the
venture as well as in front of it he sug-
gested; indeed the whole was surround-
ed by probabilities of gain—both pecu-
niary and otherwise—that were not
to be sneezed at. The following brief
explanation will satisfy all and sundry
that the almighty dollar forms a con-
spicuous figure in Captain Slocum's
calculations.—The trip had its origin
in want of employment for the Spray—
built by her present Captain and owner
—when the original intention to enter
the fishing business had been abandon-
ed. The happy thought suggested itself
to make a lone hand trip around the
world. To another man such an idea
would have seemed preposterous, in so
small a craft, and without assistance;
but to our Captain, who in the past had
had vast experience of the sea and its
dangers under circumstances requiring
the exercise of self reliance, the venture
did not appear to be improbable of
accomplishment.

He knew his craft, and he knew him-
self, and his enterprise has borne satis-
factory fruit so far. Captain Slocum
calculated that, wherever he might be,
he must eat and drink; and that he
would not be more expensive to satisfy
nature in this respect on board his
boat than on shore; and the Spray her-
self would be but little the worse for
her voyage in comparison with laying
her up on shore. It will be seen there-
fore that there were no serious expenses
for Captain Slocum to provide against
doing his circumnavigation of the
globe; more particularly since he had a
yacht license. On the credit side of the
venture may be counted the acceptance,
at handsome rates, of correspondence to
the press, the establishment of the
yacht as a museum of curiosities (in-
cluding the Captain himself) on her re-
turn to port of departure, and the sale
of a printed account of the voyage.

These are the monetary considera-
tions; but there is something further—
what about the lasting fame attached
to the accomplishment by one unaided
brain and pair of hands of a venture such
as no man ever executed (or probably
conceived) before? Is this not some-
thing to be proud of? The man who
accomplishes this Herculean task is
one in ten thousand. Let his ambition
be a desire for personal notoriety, what
then? Is not that the feeling that prin-
cipally actuated most of the makers of
history and prominent discoverers in
science whether applied on land or on
the waters? We claim that Captain
Slocum is as great a man in his genera-
tion as the immortal Columbus was in
the past, and should he succeed in ac-
complishing his task—of which we have
but little doubt and for which he has
our best wishes—he will stand singularly
alone in his department as the great
nineteenth century exponent of pluck,
self reliance and indomitable energy
and perseverance.

On examining the Spray's charts our
reporter traced the course of the vessel
from Cape Sable (her starting point) to
Gibraltar, thence via Canary and Cape
Verde Islands to Pernambuco, the
nearest point on the North West of the
South American Continent, thence to
Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres
and Sandy point, thence through the
Straights of Magellan, up the West
Coast of the Continent to the island of
Juan Fernandez, thence to Samoa
sighting the Marquesas, the last part
of the journey in 62 days—the same
time as the schooner Adriatic lately
in from Valparaiso—Captain Slocum
states that, although his isolation was
in a sense irksome, yet he had no men-
tal uneasiness until he had passed
through the Straits of Magellan and
looked towards the broad ocean which
separated him from Samoa, his next
port of call. At that time he was
threatened with what appeared to be
influenza or something similar and
—to use his words of his mental soliloquy—
"I don't want to die in a stormy latitude
—a direct course in a stormy latitude
—had better go north and sweat out your
ailment in the sun." This was done
the sickness left him in the warmer
latitude, and he safely and comfortably
continued his lonely journey across the
mighty waters.

The Captain says that he knows his
vessel so well that,—incredible as it

may appear even to nautical minds—
he can let her steer herself with the
wind dead aft and she will make a
straight course. Although, at times of
rough weather, the hours of sleep en-
joyed by Captain Slocum were few and
far between, yet on the whole a fair
average amount of rest has been ob-
tained during the journey, as evidenced
by the apparently robust health which
the Captain is enjoying at this time.

Space will not admit of a more ex-
tended report of this really miraculous
venture—which so far has discovered
over 18,000 nautical miles—hence we
are reluctantly compelled to close our ar-
ticle. Before doing so, however, it will
not be amiss to mention that Captain
Joshua Slocum during his forty years
of seafaring life has commanded the
following vessels:—Barques Constitution
(wrecked in Samoa), B. A. Mar,
Amythist, Aquidneck (of which he was
owner) and the ship Northern Light.
He also was navigating officer of the
war machine "Destroyer" when on her
voyage to Brazil to annihilate—for and
on account of President Pléxoto—the
navy of the rebel Admiral Mello, and
wrote a book from his diary notes of
the close of the rebellion, and—last but
not the least of this enterprising man's
adventures, was building a canoe 35
feet long from the wreck of the Aquid-
neck, and, with his family, sailing a
distance of 5000 miles to New York.

GOOD IF YOU GET THEM.

Designs For New United States Sil-
ver Certificates.

George and Martha Washington in
Vignettes—Handsome Pictures
of Scenery.

Within a few days Uncle Sam will
issue the first lot of his new silver cer-
tificates. They are to be, in design, ut-
terly different from any paper money
which has hitherto passed hands in the
world. The presses of the Government
bureau of engraving and printing are
busily turning out thousands of the
new notes a day. They will be of four
denominations—one, two, five and ten
dollars. Each will have the same length
and width as those in present circula-
tion. At first sight they will appear
very odd, but very pleasing, to the eye.
Except in the borders the faces will
lack the conventional designs charac-
teristic of all paper money heretofore
issued.

All are decorated on the faces entirely
with allegorical groups referring to
conspicuous events in history. They also
contain the names of men of all
classes who have served in the country
as epoch makers.

The one-dollar note will be the first
to be issued. As seen a few days ago,
fresh from its last printing process, it
presented a beautiful appearance, which
suggested an enlarged Columbian post-
age stamp. The face is an engraved re-
production from a large painting by Will
H. Low, the New York artist who ex-
ecuted the World's Fair diplomas, also
the fresco of the new Congressional
Library's rotunda. The subject is "His-
tory Instructing Youth." In the center
a robed female figure embracing a nude
child, points to an open volume, on
whose leaves, under the microscope,
may be seen the words of the preamble
of the constitution.

In the background is a view of Wash-
ington City as seen from Arlington
Heights, across the Potomac. This has
been called the most beautiful view
that may be had of any American city.
The painting of this was made from an
enlarged photograph. Bordering three
sides of the face is a row of wreaths
each bearing the name of an American
hero. On the back of the note printed
in green, are the vignettes of George
and Martha Washington. This is the
first time that the father of his country
has been depicted in green ink upon an
official document. Contrary to the pre-
sent custom, the vignettes on all the
new notes will be removed to the backs
to make room for the large groups.

The face of the two-dollar series is
from a painting by E. H. Blashfield
entitled "Science Presenting Electricity
and Steam to Commerce and Manu-
facture." The central figure is "Science,"
a woman in Greek garb. To her right
stands an infant grasping a small throt-
tle, and to her left another bearing a
galvanic coil. "Commerce" and "Manu-
facture" two graceful women, stand
ready to receive "Steam" and "Elec-
tricity," respectively. Above the group
is an arch, the semi-circle beneath
which forms a background of pure
white. Against this the various figures
stand out with unusual sharpness.

"America," a painting by Walter Shir-
law, adorns the face of the five-dollar
series. The winged figure of a beau-
tiful woman, "America," stands upon
a globe, her feet touching the map of
North America. In one hand she holds
aloft an electric lamp, fed by a ribbon
floating in graceful curves to a bursting
thundercloud. Additional allegorical
figures are "Force," standing upon the
backs of a span of spirited steeds
—"Fame," proclaiming the nation's pro-
gress through a long trumpet, and
"Peace," with her dove.

The face design of the new ten-dollar
note is also the work of Mr. Shirlaw. It
is known as the "Agricultural Group."
In the center stands a husbandman in
shaggy furs, greeting his helpmate. On
one side is the form of an aged woman
grape gatherer, in the act of brewing
wine, and on the other a nude youth
both resting on a ledge, over which, in
the distance, may be seen a field of
plenty.—Washington Star

ANOTHER QUEEN MAY VISIT HONOLULU

The Sovereign of the Bismarck
Archipelago Touring the World.

OWNS ISLANDS AND TRADE BOATS

Daughter of an American Consul—The
New Woman of the South Pacific.
Now Visiting in Massachusetts.
Has Been Married Three Times.

A Chatham, Mass., correspondent
writes to the Boston Herald: The Queen
of the Bismarck Archipelago sailed from
Liverpool on Wednesday last by the
North German Lloyd steamer La Hayre
and will arrive in New York next week.

The Queen is making a tour around
the world, and will visit all the principal
places in the United States. She will
come to Massachusetts at once and visit
her sister, Mrs. J. M. Malcolm, at Haver-
hill. After staying a few days at
that place, the Queen, accompanied by
Mrs. Malcolm, will start for Chatham,
where they will visit Captain Hiram
Harding, Jr.

"Many years ago," says Captain Har-
ding, "while on a voyage in the bark
Sterling, to the Hawaiian Islands, I be-
came acquainted with a young woman



THE QUEEN OF THE BISMARCK
ISLANDS.

who is now this Island Queen. We had
sailed from New York and had arrived
at the Samoan Islands to load for the
United States. My wife was accompa-
nying me on the voyage, and as I had
been bothered by a poor crew, I de-
cided to remain at this port until I could
obtain good seamen.

"Our stay was made pleasant and we
received many kindnesses from the Amer-
ican Consul, Jonas M. Coe. He had
two daughters, and as prospects seemed
brighter for them in the States, we took
the youngest, Laura, along with us.
That was twenty-five years ago. Today
she has a happy family of her own at
Haverhill. Her sister became Queen of
the Islands.

"The life of the Queen of these dis-
tant Islands is one of the wonders of
the South Seas. She is in reality the
new woman of the South Pacific—the
one person of her sex in that part of
the world who has proved herself pos-
sessed of great business and executive
ability. She is now managing a large
property, which consists, beside the
five groups of islands, of five trading
stores, a fleet of schooners and agencies
in Sydney, London and Liverpool.

"Jonas M. Coe went to Samoa many
years ago. If he was not the pioneer
American Consul there he was one of
the first. He married a native Samoan
woman, a lovely girl, with an admixture
of white blood. The result of the union
was the birth of the two girls above re-
ferred to. The older married Captain
Farrell, who had early made invest-
ments in the Bismarck Archipelago. On
her husband's death she assumed the
management of the property and has
had it ever since. So full of tact has
been her rule that her possessions con-
stantly grew. They are still growing,
as often she buys another island. She
afterward became Mrs. Forsyth and a
son was born. This son, now the crown
prince, is 23 years old and has just com-
pleted a tour around the world. He is
fine looking and well educated.

"After the death of Forsyth the
Queen was again married, this time to
a man younger than herself, an Eng-
lishman, whose name is Paul Colbe.
The Queen of the Bismarck Islands has
always been in love with America. She
invested in trading schooners, and all
of them displayed the American flag,
until she married the Englishman, but
they are now under the British colors.

"There are five groups of islands in
the principality. While most of them
are small, the number of them is so
great that the aggregate amount of
land owned by the Queen is 151,000
acres. She has been offered a half mil-
lion dollars for her possessions, but
has refused it, as it is believed that the
productive archipelago is now paying
a large income on \$2,000,000."

Another Exhibit

C. De Garmo-Gray, representing the
New York Clipper, was a through pas-
senger on the Alameda. Mr. Gray has
been in the colonies organizing ex-
hibitions in which manufacturers to the

number of one hundred or more send
their wares. He called on Minister
Smith during his stay here in relation
to having such an exhibition here.
After interviewing manufacturers in
the United States he will communicate
with this government as to arrange-
ments which may be necessary. He
proposes an exhibit of machinery such
as is used on coffee and sugar planta-
tions.

A COLD DEAL.

Many Teachers Visit the Hawai-
ian Electric Light Works.

By actual count there were ninety-
eight teachers who took advantage of
visiting the Hawaiian Electric Works
and Cold Storage Plant last night, un-
der the guidance of Superintendent
Theo. Hoffman, who furnished them
with much food for thought by his ex-
planations of the various machinery
and other objects of interest.

The fun came when the teachers got
to the most decidedly chilling atmos-
phere of the cold storage part of the
establishment. The appearance of snow
and ice was too much of a temptation,
and there was a wintry feeling down
several of the backs of the educators.
At one time there seemed to be danger
of a pitched snowball fight, but it was
postponed on account of lack of time.

EATING HORSE BEEF.

Sometimes in Steaks and Sometimes
in Sausages.

English Interviewer Tells Stories of
the Disposition of No-
ble Animals.

Let the autocar come quickly, so that
the base ingratitude to that noblest of
animals, the horse, may no more be
made manifest! says the Auckland, N.
Z., Star. The generous and fastidious
Englishman, who would never dream of
dining off his old and faithful steed,
has no scruple, when the last service is
wrung from the worn-out brute, about
sending him abroad as grist for the
Belgian sausage factories.

A representative of the London Daily
Mail went to inquire into the truth of
the statement that 6,000 old English
horses were imported into Belgium dur-
ing last year for food purposes. He
first called at the Belgian Legation,
where he saw Baron Whettnall, the
Ambassador.

"M. le Baron," inquired the visitor,
plunging into the middle of things, "do
you eat our worn-out horses?"

"Sir," was the reply, "I do not eat
your horses of any kind."
"I beg your pardon, Baron, but I mean
do the people in Belgium eat our old
horses?"

"Ah! that is another matter. It is
true that they do eat them, and that a
large trade is done in exporting these
old animals from this country. With
regard to the question asked by M.
Cartuyvels in the Chamber of Repre-
sentatives, I am satisfied that a mistake
has been made by the newspaper cor-
respondent. No horse flesh is tinned—
certainly."

"None come back to this country; it
is cut up into joints at certain places
and sold as horse flesh, but a large
quantity of it is made up into smoked
sausages. I am informed that donkeys'
flesh is also largely used, and even
dogs. I do not know, I may myself
have eaten some—who can tell? Ah,
yes, it is said that the faithful horse
should suffer such an end; but if the
mode of slaughter is painless, what
would you? Is it not many times worse
in Spain, where they go to the bull ring
to be disemboweled, so that people may
be amused? Far, far better, my good
sir, I think that the noble horse should
still be useful—in the form of sausages
—after his rest time has arrived. No, I
have no personal knowledge of this
trade whatever. I should think the
trade was with Antwerp principally.
Very likely the meat is sent to other
towns from there. The skins and hoofs
readily find a market in Antwerp, and
the bones are calcined to make manure.
What is there to complain of if the
meat is sold for what it is? The horse
is grainivorous and he feeds on very
clean things. Did you ever hear of a
horse eating carrion? I have known a
pig to eat a child's head off, yet you
do not object to pork? Is it not that,
as a rule, we eat all animals who do
not eat us? A sheep or a cow will not
eat man, therefore man eats them. Why
not eat horse also?"

The manager of the General Steam
Navigation Company in Great Tower
street was willing to give all informa-
tion in his power. He had he said no
personal knowledge of what the horses
were like or what they were used for.
The trade was not in the hands of one
man, but many. It was an old and well
recognized trade.

On an average perhaps twenty per-
sons shipped horses to Antwerp or Os-
tend. They were generally horse deal-
ers. He was informed that these men
went about the country and picked up
broken down old "crocks" from farm
houses and other places. None of the
meat came back to this country. Be-
yond question the trade for some reason
or other had fallen off greatly. Noting
like the number of horses that used
to be sent to Belgium now found
their way there. Lately the Dutch
ports had taken a great deal of the
trade.

COMENIUS IS THE EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW

Paper Read by H. S. Townsend
at Summer School.

DESIGNER OF TEACHERS' METHOD

His systems Compare With Ours of
Today—Honors Tendered the Great
Moravian School Reformer—No
Teacher Should Fail to Read his Life

The following interesting paper on
the life of Comenius, the great Mora-
vian teacher, was read by Inspector-
General Townsend at the opening of
the Summer School in Honolulu, Aug.
5th.

John Amos Comenius was born in
Moravia in the year 1592, one hundred
years after the discovery of America
by Columbus. His parents belonged to
the religious sect known as the Mora-
vian Brethren. This sect was made
up of the followers of John Huss, the
Bohemian reformer, who was burned
at the stake rather than recant his doc-
trines without proof of their falsity. In
1415, one hundred years before the be-
ginning of the Reformation under
Luther. At first they were naturally
known as the Bohemian Brethren, but
missionary zeal combined with persecu-
tions at home, soon transferred the
center of this religious body across the
mountains into Moravia; and thus it
came about that they are known in
history as the Moravian Brethren. Fam-
iliar with persecution, they learned
to value their religious faith more high-
ly than their lives. It was from such
stock that Comenius sprang; and it was
in this religious atmosphere that he
was brought up.

Of his early life and education we
know little. He has told us that his
parents died in his childhood, and that
his education was neglected till he was
sixteen years of age; that he thereupon
set about making up the lost time in
good earnest, and that he became dis-
satisfied with the education of his time
and began to consider ways and means
for its improvement.

Let us turn aside from our story for
a moment that we may get a view of
this education which the young Comen-
ius wished to improve.

The prevailing education of the sev-
enteenth century was of a well defined
type. That type was determined by the
spirit of the Renaissance and the per-
sonalities of two great men, John
Sturm and Ignatius Loyola.

Sturm was a man of great force of
character. Filled with the spirit of the
Renaissance, he worked with great zeal
and after a very definite plan to de-
velop—not beauty of thought, not
thought at all, not practical or the-
oretical wisdom, but the beauty of ex-
pression. He was a Protestant and for
forty years rector of the gymnasium
at Strassburg. Here children began the
study of words and phrases, and in the
Latin language at that the first year
of their school life, and for fourteen
years, according to the Strassburg
scheme, Latin words and phrases were
the staple of instruction. No mathe-
matics, no natural science, no modern
languages, no history, no training in
the mother tongue even was considered
necessary to a liberal education, accord-
ing to Sturm's ideal.

Loyola, impelled by different motives,
established a similar course of study
for the schools of the Jesuits, and thus
Latin words and phrases, the Latin lan-
guage, but not Latin literature, became
the matter of chief concern in the
schools, Protestant and Catholic alike.
To speak Latin as Cicero spoke it, and
Greek as Demosthenes, to write poems
like Pindar or Horace—this was the
goal toward which all pupils were en-
couraged to run.

Now Comenius, while yet a school-
boy, saw what it seems strange his el-
ders had not seen before him viz, that
this course was narrow and that lan-
guages ought to be learned in less time.
While he was a student in Germany
he happened to see a report prepared
for the University of Jena, on Rattich's
method. This seems to have confirmed
him in the opinion that great improve-
ments in the popular system of educa-
tion were not only desirable but attain-
able. Accordingly at the age of twenty-
four we find him publishing a short
Latin grammar. The same year he be-
came a teacher and then abandoned
his school for the ministry. Two years
later religious troubles began across
the mountains in Bohemia the father-
land of the Brethren and these pre-
cipitated the bloody and devastating
Thirty Years' War. In 1621 the town
in which Comenius had his charge was
taken and plundered by the Spaniards.
Comenius lost nearly all that he had.
Three years later a decree was issued
banishing all Protestant clergymen.
But Comenius would not entirely aban-
don his people. He took refuge in the
mountains and, strange to say, became
a teacher. In 1627 a new decree ban-
ished all Protestants. The persecutions
now became so hard that 30,000 families
abandoned their homes and sought re-
fuge in other parts of Europe. As Com-
enius and a band of his brethren
crossed the Moravian boundary it is
said that they fell on their knees and
prayed God that he would not let the

light of his truth be extinguished in their native land. Henceforth to the time of his death Comenius was "a man without a country" unless with Altheet we call the world his country.

He found an asylum at Lissa, in Prussian Poland, a short distance north of the Moravian frontier. Here he applied himself to teaching as a means of livelihood. Being long since convinced that the education of his time was in need of reformation, he now went to work with characteristic ardor to determine definitely what reforms were needed, and by what means they could be brought about. Among other works which he read with this purpose in view he names those of Ratch, Campanella and Lord Bacon. This led him to write his Great Didactic, "which," he says, "shows the art of readily and solidly teaching all men all things." But before this was published he published another work, "The Gate of Tongues Unlocked," the success of which reminds one of that of Uncle Tom's Cabin. He says "Letters of congratulation came to me from every quarter, and the work was translated not only into Greek, Bohemian, Polish, Swedish, Belgian, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Hungarian, but also into Turkish, Arabic, Persian, and even Mongolian, which is familiar to all the East Indies."

He was now invited abroad to give advice as to proposed educational reforms. His first invitation to Sweden he declined, but shortly afterward accepted one to England, which Samuel Hartlib had been the means of his receiving from Parliament. He was now engrossed with a pansophic scheme, a scheme which seems to have been intended to realize the plans of his Great Didactic, to teach all men all things. He succeeded in arousing an interest in the scheme on the part of Parliament. But civil war put an end to all consideration of the subject, and Comenius, after declining an invitation to visit Paris on a similar errand, hastened away to Sweden, whither he had been invited by Lewis de Geer, a wealthy and philanthropic merchant.

After an interview lasting four days with the great Oxenstierna, Comenius decided to accept his advice to let the pansophic scheme rest for the time, and devote himself to improvement of the ordinary schools, beginning with the teaching of Latin. Accordingly, he entered into an arrangement with De Geer, whereby the latter was to support him and his assistants while they worked out the details of his method of teaching Latin. This occupied him for six years, till 1648, the end of the Thirty Years' War. This year marks the most serious disappointment of his life. The terms of the Peace of Westphalia did not include the return of the exiles to their homes, and his long-cherished hope of returning to his native land was at last at an end. The same year he was chosen head Bishop of the Moravian Brethren, and returned to Lissa.

As head of a church of exiles he now had duties enough to tax to their utmost the energies of any ordinary man. But Comenius was not a man of simply ordinary energy and industry. In the midst of his episcopal duties, he undertook to reform the schools of Transylvania. He labored at this task four years. These were years of great activity. Besides the care of his church, which it must not be supposed that he abandoned, and his school work, he found time to write fifteen volumes; and among them his World of Sense Illustrated. This is his most famous work, as it was the first picture book for children. Its influence is seen in all our school readers, as they are more or less closely modeled after it. It is still in print, being published by C. W. Bardeen, of Syracuse, New York. The pictures were crude in conception and faulty in execution. The same criticisms apply equally to the letter press. It is not what The World of Sense Illustrated was, so much as what it led to that has given it a fame so enduring.

At the end of this period, when Comenius was sixty-two years old, he was called to the presidency of Harvard College. It seems that he gave the call very serious consideration and even half promised that he would accept it. But he was dissuaded, as we are told, by the Swedish Ambassador. However, this may be, it is certain that he declined the call and returned to Lissa.

Shortly after this Poland was invaded by the Swedes and Lissa was taken. On this occasion Comenius wrote a congratulatory address to the Swedish king. Quick pronounces this "imprudent." But in view of the tolerance which he and his exiled brethren had enjoyed there for thirty years the word imprudent does not seem adequate. We wish Comenius had not done this, as we wish Kamehameha had not perfidiously betrayed and killed Keoua. It is the one blot upon the record of a saintly life. But Lissa was soon retaken by the Poles and the house and property of Comenius was very naturally marked for special violence. He and his family escaped with the clothes they wore. All else was destroyed. In this extremity Lawrence de Geer, son of his former patron, invited him to Amsterdam. Here he lived in comfort, taught the children of some rich men for a living and, owing to the generosity of the younger de Geer, published a handsome and complete edition of all his books on education, forty-two in number, according to Professor Laurie. And here he waited and worked till in his eightieth year he was called to his final reward. Such were the most notable events in the life of Comenius.

He was a man of deep religious feelings, and his religion furnished the motive of his life and of his educational theories. Calmly dispassionate of persecutions and troubles which would have crushed a character with a less confident faith, he devoted himself to the religious advancement of his fellow countrymen and his fellow men with a singleness of purpose and without reserve. For it must not be supposed that in devoting so much time to education he lost sight of his religious motive. He held that the seeds of wisdom, virtue and piety are implanted in every soul, and that it is the part of education to bring them up to proper maturity, and to lead up to virtue, and virtue up to piety. The heavenly ideal of man is that he should know all things, master all things, including himself, and

refer all things, including himself, to the great God above us all. According to education can know neither rank, condition, race nor sex, since before God all must stand upon the platform of common humanity. It is worth while to quote his argument for the education of women, whom he calls the later sex. And in passing we should not fail to notice the delicate compliment which he pays to woman in refusing to call her, according to the current phraseology of his time "the inferior sex," or even, according to the current phrase based wholly upon the order of creation "Nor," says he, "to say something particularly on this subject, can any sufficient reason be given why the later sex should be wholly shut out from liberal studies whether in the native tongue or in Latin. For equally are they God's image, equally are they partakers of grace, and of the Kingdom to come, equally are they furnished with minds agile and capable of wisdom, yea, often beyond our sex, equally to them is there a possibility of attaining high distinction, inasmuch as they have often been employed by God himself for the government of peoples, the bestowing of wholesome counsels on Kings and Princes, the science of medicine and other things useful to the human race, nay even the prophetic office and bishops. Why then should we admit them to the alphabet, but afterwards debar them from books? Do we fear their rashness? The more we occupy their thoughts, the less room will there be in them for rashness, which springs generally from vacuity of mind."

It was thus his religious motive led him in advance of his time to the doctrine of universal education. "We design," he says, "for all who have been born human beings, general instruction to fit them for everything human. They must, therefore, as far as possible be taught together, so that they may mutually draw each other out, enliven and stimulate." How strange all this must have sounded in the seventeenth century!

And again in the same strain he says, "Not only are the children of the rich and noble to be drawn to the school, but all alike, gentle and simple, rich and poor, boys and girls, in great towns and small, down to the country villages. And for this reason. Everyone who is born a human being is born with this intent—that he should be a human being, that is, a reasonable creature, ruling over the other creatures, and bearing the likeness of his Maker." This I believe to be the earliest appearance of a demand of education for every human being simply because he or she was a human being. While this was a tardy statement of what seems to us an inevitable consequence of the acceptance of Christianity, it has taken the world two hundred and fifty years to reach the standpoint of Comenius.

Shortly before his death, Comenius wrote these words: "I thank God that I have all my life been a man of aspiration. For the longing after good, however it spring up in the heart, is always a rill flowing from the fountain of all good—from God." He was indeed a man of aspirations of faith and hope, as well as of charity. His undertakings were all on a large scale. When he set about the work of reforming the education of his times, it was no ordinary task which he undertook. And even the desolating Thirty Years War could not discourage him. And he was a man of heroic industry and energy. The work which he undertook and accomplished in a few years would have occupied another for a lifetime. Forty-two books on education, a large number on religion and a few on politics, the care of 30,000 families exiled and scattered all over Europe, the reformation of the schools of Sweden and of Transylvania—such were the more important undertakings accomplished during his life, so full of disappointments and troubles. Moreover when he did a thing he did it thoroughly. When he undertook to profound a scheme for the reformation of the schools of the world, no detail seems to have escaped his notice. Thus it will be seen that the work which he did, implied, in addition to industry and energy, large mental powers. A man of strong convictions, of deep piety, of enduring faith, of hope which knew no disappointment, of almost superhuman energy, industry and mental power, such was Comenius.

In trying to discern the chief educational reforms which Comenius advocated one is struck at once with the classes into which he proposed that schools should be divided: 1st, the School of Infancy, 2d, the Mother Tongue School, 3rd, the Latin School, 4th, the University. These suggest the Kindergarten, the Elementary School, the High School and College and the University. And the more one studies his scheme the more overwhelming becomes the evidence that Comenius was simply two hundred and fifty years in advance of his times, and that his system of schools would correspond very closely with an ideal system for our own day.

Let me read you Quicks summary of Comenius's discussion of his proposed School of Infancy, not stopping to indicate all the quotations—which form about half of the summary.

Very interesting are the hints here given in which we get the first approaches to Kindergarten training. Comenius saw that, much as their elders might do to develop children's powers of thought and expression, "yet children of the same age and the same manners and habits are of greater service still. When they talk or play together they sharpen each other more effectively. For the one does not surpass the other in depth of invention, and there is among them no assumption of superiority of the one over the other only love and free questionings and answers. The constant activity of children must be provided for. It is better to play the mind is intent on some object which often sharpens the abilities. In this way children may be early exercised to an active life without any difficulty. Since nature herself stirs them up to be doing something. In the second third fourth years, etc., let their spirit be stirred up by means of agreeable play with them or their playing among themselves. Nay if some little occupation

can be conveniently provided for the child's eyes, ears or other senses, these will contribute to its vigor of mind and body."

We have the usual cautions against forcing. "Early fruit is useful for the day, but will not keep; whereas late fruit may be kept all the year. As some natural capacities would fly, as it were, before the sixth, the fifth, or even the fourth year, yet it will be beneficial rather to restrain than permit this." "It is safer that the brain be rightly consolidated before it begins to sustain labors; in a little child the whole bregma is scarcely closed and the brain consolidated within the fifth or sixth year. It is sufficient, therefore for this age to comprehend spontaneously, imperceptibly as it were in play so much as is employed in the domestic circle."

One disastrous tendency has always shown itself in the school room—the tendency to sever all connection between studies in the school room and life outside. The young pack away their knowledge, as it were, in water tight compartments, where it may lie, conveniently till the scholastic voyage is over and it can be again unshipped. Against this tendency many great teachers have striven, and none more vigorously than Comenius. Like Pestalozzi, he sought to resolve everything into its simplest elements, and he finds the commencement before the school age in the School of Infancy he says (speaking of rhetoric): "My aim is to show, although this is not generally attended to, that the roots of all sciences and arts in every instance arise as early as in the tender age, and that on these foundations it is neither impossible nor difficult for the whole superstructure to be laid; provided always that we act reasonably with a reasonable creature. This principle he applies in his chapter, "How Children Ought to Be Accustomed to an Active Life and Perpetual Employment." In the fourth and fifth years their powers are to be drawn out, but in mechanical or architectural efforts, in drawing and writing, in music, in arithmetic, in geometry and dialectics. For arithmetic in the fourth, fifth or sixth year it will be sufficient if they count up to twenty; and they may be taught to play at "odd and even." In geometry they may learn in the fourth year what are lines, what are squares, what are circles; also the usual measures—foot, pint, quart, etc., and soon they should try to measure and weigh for themselves. Similar beginnings are found for other sciences, such as physics, astronomy, geography, history, economics and politics. "The elements of geography will be during the course of the first year, and thence forward, when children begin to distinguish between their cradle and their mother's bosom." As this geographical knowledge extends they discover "what a field is, what a mountain, forest, meadow and river." The beginning of history will be to be able to remember what was done yesterday, what recently, what a year ago."

In this book Comenius is careful to provide children with occupation for "mind and hand." "It matters not," says Comenius, "whether the objects be correctly drawn or otherwise, provided that they afford delight to the mind." Thus for Quick. Could Froebel, or Hallam, or Felix Adler ask more than that the theory involved in this argument be worked out in detail and reduced to practice? In it we see all that is most characteristic in the vaunted "new education."

The Vernacular or Mother Tongue School, like the Common School of America, was to be the school of the people, beyond which most boys and girls would not go. As its name implies it was to be conducted in the language of the people. This was a point at Comenius took issue with the edumt and injury of the people at large, and the popular tongues. Let all things be delivered to each nation in its own speech." All this seems to us so evident as to be commonplace. Yet it is only within our own century that it has come to be considered proper to use the vulgar tongue in the Universities of Europe or even America. And as late as 1880 to my knowledge it was declared in one university to be impossible to conduct certain studies in any other language than Latin; and I suppose that such is the theory yet. It was deep in the present century that Dr. Wayland, of Brown University, addressed his class in Moral Science in Latin. Yet this is one of the very studies designated by Comenius to be pursued in the mother tongue. This leads to consider the course of study for his proposed Mother Tongue School. It included reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, singing, psalms and hymns, catechism, Bible History and texts, moral rules with examples, economics and politics, general history of the world, astronomy, physics, geography, and general knowledge of arts and handicrafts. Thus we see that he was not only the ancestor of the Kindergarten, but the lineal predecessor of the very modern advocates of the study of the mother tongue, of singing, of elvies, and of realities in the schools, as well as the grandfather of manual training. What more could be asked of one seventeenth century man?

But something more should be said of his realism. He accepted Bacon's doctrine, that the way to learn about nature is to go at once to nature and study her through experiment, observation and induction. Ratch suggested to him that education proceed according to the same plan, and this is his title to fame. But Comenius, with the mind of a philosopher, founded this method on doctrine that the educational advancement of the child must be in the same path as the advancement in learning of the race and the same steps must be taken in both cases. In this doctrine he anticipated Condillac, Comte, Herbart and Herbert Spencer. And going to the beginning of the development of the mind he says "There is nothing in the intellect which has not been first in the senses. And the senses (being the main guides of childhood because therein the mind doth not as yet raise up itself to an abstract contemplation of things) can more seek their own objects and if these be away, they grow dull, and weary themselves hither and thither out of weariness of themselves; but when objects are present, they grow lively, wax lively, and willingly suffer themselves to be fastened upon them, till the thing be sufficiently discerned." Here we see one of the foundation stones of what is variously known as the Pestalozzian method, the Oswego plan, etc., laid by this brave old Moravian who passed through this world nearly two hundred years in advance of Pestalozzi.

Although we have not the time to consider in detail his plans for securing an higher education, yet we cannot pass them over without noticing that there was a unity in the whole scheme. It provided for one common education for all, rich and poor, high and lowly, men and women. The School of Infancy was to prepare children for the Mother Tongue School, the latter for the Latin School, and the Latin School for the University. There was nothing in the system itself to hinder at any point the progress of any one having entered upon this course till he reached the University. This organic unity is the crowning glory of American education. With the German many point with proper pride to the most thoroughly trained corps of teachers in the world. The American may justly retort that in Germany there is one education for the children of the poor man and another for those of the rich, and that the people's school, attended by a very large majority of the children, leads to nothing beyond the fifteenth year; whereas in the American system, imperfectly developed though it is, the kindergarten leads to the elementary school; so the elementary school leads to the high school, the high school to the college, and the college to the university. In the matter of organization of schools, then, Comenius was fully abreast of the best ideas of the present day.

Let us not follow him further into details, or pick flaws in the details which we have considered. Our time is too brief, and the profit in such a course is too small. Let us not even discuss him as a methodizer, though perhaps it would be interesting to note the relation of his methods to those of our own time. He lived at a time when language work occupied almost the whole of the time in the schools. We live in just such a time. He began his educational reforms in practice with an attempt to improve the methods of teaching language, so that the mastery of the language of the schools should occupy less time, to the end that time might be found for other branches of instruction. Just so our coming educational reformer will devise ways of gaining a mastery of the English language in less time, to the end that other branches of instruction may be taken up and carried on to better purpose.

Of his influence on posterity it will be sufficient to speak briefly. He anticipated Froebel, and I have not been able to find that he influenced him. Pestalozzi was his follower, but not his disciple. He drew in advance the plan for the American school system, yet the American people built their structure in ignorance of his plan. Modern pedagogy has learned little from him, while learning much that he taught. He was so far in advance of his times and the circumstances of his life were so unfavorable, especially the Thirty Years' War, that his influence has not been at all commensurate with his abilities. For nearly two centuries he was left to oblivion. Within the memory of men not yet old he was rescued from that oblivion; and now a teacher's professional education is not fairly begun till he has studied Comenius. His influence during the last thirty years has been greater than during the first two centuries after his death, and it is steadily increasing. One can not study the man and his writings today without being profoundly impressed with the breadth of his mind, the keenness of his insight, and the nobility of his character, and the vastness of his labors.

THE PUZZLE.
Several Answers Received but No Correct Solution.
A dozen people were stricken with a desire to solve the Advertiser's carpet-cutting puzzle yesterday morning, but none of the twelve who sent in their answers were correct.
One party sent a solution with one clean cut and a set of angles formed by three distinct cuts, but made without taking the knife from the paper. While this makes a square piece when finished, it is hardly in accordance with the instructions. Another mistake made by this person, and it is common with the other eleven, is that the papers sent in are different in size from the one appearing in the Advertiser. The idea is to take the puzzle as printed in the Advertiser and with two cuts make the three pieces of paper form an exact square.

A Remarkable Cure for Chronic Diarrhoea.
In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Cholera, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50-cent bottle, and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt, write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

Mosquito Pest.
Clostetown, Md., has found kerosene effective in getting rid of mosquitoes. After a series of tests the people were given official notice that everybody should pour a little kerosene in rain barrels, stagnant pools, and wherever water had collected. No great quantity of oil is required. A responsible is sufficient for a barrel of water. The diminution in the number of mosquitoes was easily noticeable, and now the pest has been almost wholly gotten rid of.

In moving into her new home at Makiki a lady wished to make a carpet, cut as above, fit a perfectly square room. To accomplish the result she did it with two cuts of the scissors, dividing it into three pieces, which joined together in one perfect square. How did she do it? The person sending this paper the correct solution first will receive a ticket for a ride on the electric car line to Waikiki.

Answers to this puzzle should be addressed "Puzzle Editor," P. C. Advertiser.

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Twenty years' experience has failed to produce so good a water purifier.

HOW CHILDREN MAY LEARN LESSONS.

Dr. Dresslar's Interesting Talk on Child Study.

INTEREST IS SOMETIME IN PRIZES

Illustrates His Lessons—Opportunities for Studying Geography in Honolulu—Five Divisions of the Subject Should be Taught—Prof. Scott Talks.

The Summer School will visit Punahou this afternoon "to see the finest building on the islands." Thursday evening an organ recital is to be given the teachers at Kaunakapili by Wray Taylor. Beginning today Dr. Dresslar's class in pedagogy will be at 9 a. m. and his class in methodology at 9:45. His subject in the former today will be "child study," and tomorrow "the educational value of ideals." The classes that came at 9 will be at 1 p. m. and those that came at 9:45 will be at 1:30 p. m.

In pedagogy yesterday afternoon Dr. Dresslar said: "The experiments we had yesterday illustrate (not prove) several principles. 1st, Fatigue is deadly to attention. 2nd, We must remove counter-irritants. 3rd, Interest must be spontaneous. 4th, Attention is rhythmic, that is severe and relaxed alternately.

One of the great subjects of today is interest. Every one of you knows that the child must be interested in order to learn. If a boy gets an arithmetic lesson because the teacher requires it, his interest is not in the arithmetic, it is obedience. If a prize is given, his interest will probably be in the prize. "What things are we interested in? Who is interested in hats? Who knows about hats? The more you know of carpentry and architecture, the more interest you will have in buildings. The more you know of teaching, of principles, methods, theories, the more you will be interested. The more the boy understands the world, the more he is interested in geography. If your lesson fits the child's mind and needs it, it will be interesting to him. Therefore study the child."

In methodology, after some discussion chiefly by Messrs. Townsend, Scott and Abbott, the statement of the purpose of geography given yesterday by Dr. Dresslar was substantially accepted. This was: "The chief purpose of geography is to help the child to understand the world as his home." Dr. Dresslar said, "I don't ask you to accept this. Think it out for yourselves. But above all have a purpose and make everything subservient to it. You have the finest opportunity in the world to teach geography. You have the sea, the mountain, the plain, the valley in view all the time. There are five divisions of the subject which should be taught:

- "1st. Surface features. (a) Mountains, form size, etc. Lead (don't ask) the pupil to ask how, why, etc., and then lead him to answer his own question. (b) River valleys. (c) Soil.
- "2nd. Products. (a) Food, vegetable and animal. Have the child tell what foods are used. (b) Building material, where from, etc. (c) Clothing and manufactured articles.
- "3rd. Climate. This should be studied all the time, with thermometer and barometer, noting the prevailing winds and rainfall. Let the questions arise in the pupils' minds as to causes, etc.
- "4th. Local commerce. Why raise rice? To eat. Is it all eaten by the man who raises it? What becomes of the rest? What do you eat? Where do you get salmon? Flour? In this connection pupils should learn that work is honorable and that every man ought to work. Why does the government build roads? So that this side of the island may help that.
- "5th. Government. Let the pupil see the workings of the local government. What does this officer do? etc."

M. M. Scott, speaking of the value of the study of the history of education, said: "If deeply read in past theories we can understand far better the ideas and methods of today.

"We shall speak today of a great Frenchman and a great Englishman, Descartes and Locke. Descartes, educated in the best school of his time (Jesuit), found that his education did not fit him for complete living. 'Nothing on authority,' was his great educational maxim. In this he went too far. We must accept many things, much of our science indeed, on authority. But he meant that we must think for ourselves, and in this he was right. 'Locke was contemporary with Descartes, as were also Shakespeare and Bacon. He is chiefly interesting as the father of the English school of philosophy. According to this school there is nothing in the mind except what comes through the senses. Hence everything from education, nothing from heredity. Locke believed in exercise, good food, but advocated physical hardening by exposure to weather and rough treatment. Yet he was opposed to flogging. He put honor, virtue, prudence before learning, and arithmetic and book-keeping before the classics."

The gas works of the High School don't work well. It took half an hour to get them started last night and then it went out in about half an hour. Dr. Lyons, however, delivered his lecture to a body of much interested teachers in spite of the delay and punctuation. "We must have object work," he said. "It is sometimes hard to find stones to suit us, but the weather is always with us. The observations should be simple and regular. A good thermometer,

in the shade. Observations every day, or twice or three times a day at the same hour. The winds, clouds and rainfall should be observed too. And the barometric pressure if possible. All this may be shown on charts by means of lines. Many people do not understand the barometer. It simply measures the pressure of the air. High barometer means that the air at that place is heavy. Low, that it is light. The air will flow from high to low, and that makes wind. Every teacher should get at least two copies of the Pilot's chart—one for mid-winter and one for mid-summer. They show barometric pressures and many other interesting things.

"Irregular winds, to continue where we left off, are of two kinds, first, those whose origin is above. Our rain of Monday came of this kind of wind. If you noticed the clouds last week you saw high clouds going in opposite direction to the wind. These showed that there were two layers of air. The upper finally broke through, and the result was the storm. One remarkable feature of these winds is that rain often falls with a rising barometer in them. The other kind of irregular winds is of local origin. These winds are always whirling, because the wind comes from all directions toward the point where the air is lightest. They are of two kinds, (a) dust whirls, over dry plains, always in the daytime, and in calm weather, harmful only in great deserts; (b) ordinary storm winds, called by scientists cyclones. The thunderstorm is a variety of cyclone. The day is calm and the sun is hot. The air is sultry, i. e., hot and wet. It goes up, condenses, forms clouds, wind springs up, blowing from all directions toward the cloud, the cloud spreads, the thunder begins to roll, the wind dies out, and the rain falls in torrents. Tornado is the proper name for a destructive cyclone. A tornado is a cyclone within a cyclone." Dr. Lyons then gave a very interesting account of a tornado he was in in Florida and exhibited a number of charts.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The morning opened very pleasantly. The assembly room and the adjoining music room were filled to overflowing. The department of education was unusually well represented. All were eager to hear Dr. Dresslar on "child study." It is impossible to give an idea of this in a small space. The first thing of importance in child study is sympathy. Not sympathy in general but sympathy for your children. This was what made Froebel and Pestalozzi great. Parents need it too. Need to study your children. "Mothers, do you leave your child to get its ideas, its training from a nurse? Fathers, do you think more of your business than your children? Do you give it more time? When you do give time to your children, do you plan its use? It is better to give training than money."

Health is a great necessity. America is developing a nervous disease which has been called Americanitis. Gladstone has been so great because he has taken care of himself, and because he has rested his mind by studying things outside his chief matter of thought.

Don't demand too much from the child. Don't compel the child to keep its body still. It keeps the mind still at the same time.

Child study has taught us much already. For instance, children grow in spurts. Now the lower limbs, now the upper, now the chest. We care more for our horses than for our children. Leland Stanford spent \$10,000 in finding out, by photographs, etc., how a horse trots.

To teach children we must understand them and know what is in their minds and how they think. "You all have heard of Laura Bridgman, the girl who was born deaf, blind, without taste and without the sense of smell, but who nevertheless became an intelligent cultivated lady. Dr. Howe, her teacher, blindfolded himself and went for weeks without seeing that he might understand how to teach her.

"The teacher of Helen Keller, a similar girl, was once blind herself, but after maturity gained her sight by a surgical operation. She understood the girl and how to teach her. Helen was about thirteen when I saw her. She felt of me to see what kind of a man I was. She would know me again if she were to meet me—better than we know those whom we have met but once. There was a gentleman in our party whom Helen had met once a year before. His presence in the party was concealed from her till he took her hand. Then she cried out at once Dr. Burnham. She has been taught through this one sense, feeling, not to speak but to write, and she sometimes writes for the magazines. I felt ashamed before her. She had learned so much through one sense, and I so little through so many. Her teacher understood her better than mine did me."

Dr. Dresslar recommended sending to Dr. C. C. Van Liew, Normal, Ill., for the minutes of the Illinois Association for child study as the best directions. He also advised study on the following lines: Find out, not necessarily by questioning, better by observation if possible, the child's idea of (1) punishment, what for, etc.; (2) honor; (3) honesty; (4) truth; (5) home; (6) teacher, what for, etc.; (7) the child's ideals.

"The main purpose of this work is not a scientific compilation, but an insight into the minds of your individual pupils so that you may the better aid them."

After the lecture, which held the attention of the two hundred and more present for an hour and a quarter, Mr. Dumas spoke for a moment of the Honolulu Child Study Association, and offered the teachers blanks to fill out. Mr. Townsend then asked the teachers to watch out for consumption. Of the boys who have been in Lahanalua, he said, four have died and the fifth is now dying, and every one from consumption. See if your pupils have good lungs. If not, see if you can help them. Have they good eyes?

evil. She only wished to surprise her mother with what seemed to her beauty. How should she be punished? "It was noticeable that the younger the pupils the severer the punishment advocated. The story had scarcely been told in one of the lower rooms when a sweet little girl came up to the teacher's desk and asked in a stage whisper 'How do you spell spank?' A boy in another grade advocated four punishments, of which three were, put to bed supperless, not allowed to play in the yard for a week, and made to feed the animals."

It may be presumed from the latter that this boy did not like to do the "chores," though it is possible that he had a reference to Jonah or Daniel. "These answers were of especial value as showing the home life of the pupils, and as a help to the teacher in managing and training them."

The classes at 10:30 and 11:15 were held as usual, but the geography, arithmetic and language work that had been at 9 came at 1, and the classes that had been at 9:45 came at 1:30.

History of Education came at the usual hour. The topic was Roussian, or rather the "Emile."

"Roussian," said Mr. Scott, "was the most contradictory character in history. He wrote divinely and acted like a demon. He expressed the most exalted sentiments and lived the most selfish, mean, contemptible life. His book was almost as contradictory as his life. Yet it (the Emile) has been, more especially in Europe, the most influential educational book ever written."

"The Emile is a romance. Roussian takes a boy and places him outside of society in communion with nature only. His education is to be from things, at first physical, then by a sudden turn mental, and by another sudden turn moral. Roussian was fond of saying: 'All things from the Creator are good, all things from man bad.'"

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

THE OLD GREEKS

Had an eye for the beautiful. The Greek word Kosmos, taken in one sense, means ornamental; while Kosmetikos translated means skilled in decoration; and Kosmeo means order. For this reason the name . . .

COSMEON WARE

... has been given to a line of pure Aluminum goods that we handle comprising:

- Hair Brushes, Combs, Hand Mirrors, Trays for the Toilet Table, And innumerable small articles

usually made in silver at higher prices. The entire surface of these articles is unchangeable, and never tarnishes, even should it come in contact with water. The articles have the appearance of frosted silver, and are as light as a feather. All these qualities taken together give the ware that delicate grace that lovers of the beautiful admire so much. The engraved part is all hand work by skilled artisans. The filigree ornamentation, in point of style, is unique and classed with high art.

COSMEON WARE is just as wonderful as the aluminum it is made out of, and the world is never done talking of the wonderful qualities that valuable metal possesses. We have a large assortment on hand, tastefully laid out for inspection. Just the thing for presents to sweethearts and wives.

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Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

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The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

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It is the new disinfectant which has superseded all other disinfectants, being a scientific compound, having no odor, yet possessing the qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should be placed in every house in Honolulu where odors and germs of disease exist. They are placed free of charge, taken care of and kept working day and night for \$1.00 per month. It's an innovation, but on scientific principles, and appeals to everyone of common sense. The idea is this: The distributor drops two drops a minute, day and night. Foul odors are killed, yet no disagreeable smell of carbolic acid or crude disinfectants takes its place. You don't know that a powerful disinfectant is being used if you judge by the lack of odor. But it's doing the duty—doing it well. Can we show you the "Ideal Automatic Distributor?" Our Mr. Washburn will call, if you'll telephone to

The Hollister Drug Co

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E. O. HALL & SON, Limited.

Have Just Received from New York and England a fine lot of

New Goods

Among them you will find

CUT and GALVANIZED NAILS and SPIKES, WIRE NAILS, COPPER RIVETS and BURS, HAY CUTTERS, HAY FORKS, CYLINDER CHURNS, SHOVELS and SPADES, CAST STEEL, BAR IRON, GALV'D SHEET IRON, GALV'D BUCKETS and TUBS, CART AXLES, DOOR LOCKS, HANDLED AXES and HATCHETS, IRON and BRASS SCREWS (2000 gross, assorted),

COFFEE MILLS, CORN MILLS, BLACK RIVETS, HINGES, LAWN MOWERS, HORSE SHOES and HORSE NAILS, MOPS, BROOMS, PADLOCKS, CROW-BARS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, SCALES, SAND PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WHEEL BARROWS, TRUCKS, 3000 YDS. SAIL DUCK, IRON WASHERS, IRON NUTS, CASES BENZINE, TURPENTINE, GALV'D PIPE, 1/2 in. to 2 in., MANILA and SISAL ROPE—All sizes, IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPE,—up to 2 in., 2000 lbs. COTTON FISH LINES, CARD MATCHES, BLOCK MATCHES

SHIP CHANDLERY,

GUNS and AMMUNITION of all kinds.

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The best in the market, and a thousand other things that people MUST HAVE.

All to be seen at—

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The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand:

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvases always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

King Bros., HOTEL STREET.

FOR SALE.

1 Honolulu Iron Works

30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL

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118x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

The above can be seen now in operation at Onomea Sugar Co.'s Mill at Papeete. The same are in good order, and are to be taken out because too small for future requirements.

Delivery can be made to purchaser on the wharf at Papeete, on or after October 1st, 1896.

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Are the Best, IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF Durability, Evenness of Point, and Workmanship.

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MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131.

1. Authorized Capital	£5,000,000	4	8	4
Subscribed	2,750,000	0	0	0
Paid up Capital	2,750,000	0	0	0
2. Fire Fund	2,100,000	2	9	5
3. Life and Annuity Funds	5,133,131	5	2	2
	£12,433,131	5	2	2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. G. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1896.

The matrimonial epochs in Hawaiian history are following each other in rapid succession.

An American contemporary remarks that with the temperature at 97 degrees some people have almost envied aeronaut Andree, who is to take a balloon journey to the north pole. A trip to Hawaii is a more satisfactory method of getting away from excessive heat.

One of our correspondents makes a protest against the custom of distributing handbills about the streets and cites a recent occurrence where one of our citizens came very near losing a valuable horse all on account of a yellow handbill that floated down the street. Such accidents are not of common occurrence, but it is the occasional handbill that does the damage. There certainly ought to be a ruling against throwing handbills or paper of any description into the streets.

The English barmaid has reached the highly intellectual and highly moral city of Boston. She is usually of American birth by the way, and it is naturally to suppose that she is called English in order to satisfy the jingo spirit of those who do not approve of her presence. But whatever the nationality it is a disgrace to any city to allow the custom of employing women in saloons to gain a foothold. The women of Boston have now an excellent opportunity to assert the "rights" of their sex and demand a reform.

One of our evening contemporaries has from time to time called the attention of the Board of Health to the condition of the Halawa cemetery, where the victims of last year's cholera scourge are buried. Although realizing the duty of the Board in this matter, we have kept in the background in order to allow our friends to claim all the glory which might accrue through their efforts. But as the efforts seem to have resulted in little or nothing being done, we are inclined to render a helping hand. At present the Halawa cemetery is overgrown with weeds, and gruesome mounds and small wooden stakes alone mark the burial place of those who were cut down by the plague. The spirit that prompts men to hope for something to be done to relieve the desolation of the spot may be purely sentimental, yet it is a sentiment that has a strong hold on the hearts of civilized humanity.

The "pure milk" agitation that is attracting more or less attention in San Francisco just at present ought to carry with it a suggestion to the people of Honolulu. We are not prepared to state that the milk sold in Honolulu is not as pure and as unadulterated as any ever put on the market; neither are we prepared to state that there is a single unhealthy animal in any dairy herd in the country. On the other hand we have no assurance that the milk is always pure and that the herds are all healthy. It will be remembered that Governor Morton's herd of Jersey's that won prizes at the World's Fair was found not long since to be infected with tuberculosis, and as a result a good portion of the animals were killed. Now what guarantee have our people that the same condition of affairs does not exist among some of the island cattle. It should be remembered that the presence of tuberculosis might not and ordinarily would not be detected except by veterinarians, hence the owner of dairy cattle would be entirely free from blame if his cattle were found diseased. The question then arises whether it is not in the interest of public health for the proper officials to institute a system of cattle inspection that will extend beyond the confines of the slaughter house.

An American writer estimates the "cost of making a President" in the United States from eight to ten millions of dollars. He includes in this the losses entailed by the check in business that always follows the uncertainty of a Presidential campaign. But even the amount of money expended by national committees is something enormous, and demonstrates that the American leaders are willing to spend a good sum of money in the education of the political mind. In 1880 the Republican national committee received subscriptions amounting to \$450,000. In the following Presidential campaign \$500,000 was raised and at the close the chairman of the committee made good a deficiency of \$300,000 from his own pocket book. During the last Cleveland Harrison campaign, Chairman Carter had \$100,000 placed at his disposal for campaign purposes. This was the largest sum ever raised by a national committee. In the Democratic leader, Mr. Bryan, and at the close of the campaign Calvin S.

Blice made good a deficiency of \$400,000. Even these figures do not represent the total amount of money spent, since every town, city, county and State has its own party committees that put out as much if not more gold coin. There is one redeeming feature however. The amount of money contributed is no index of the verdict of the voters. Chairman Carter with his million dollar contribution could not push back the wave that swept Grover Cleveland and his party into power.

ANOTHER CLEANING DAY.

As Honolulu is now passing through the anniversary period of the epidemic of 1895, reports are current about town that the sanitary condition of the city has dropped to the plane of former years and that there are districts about Chinatown that are quite as disreputable from a sanitary standpoint as they were last year. We are not inclined to accept these statements without the usual allowance for exaggeration that always attends current rumor, but at the same time we believe that extraordinary care should be taken at this time of the year to guard against the possibility of the recurrence of the troubles of last summer. It would certainly be in the interests of public health to set apart a house cleaning day, although to the general public such a move may seem entirely unnecessary. The Board of Health has undoubtedly kept a strict guard over the "doubtful" districts in which the residents have very little respect for cleanliness, but even among resident districts of a higher order the attention to proper sanitary surroundings oftentimes lags. Rubbish piles gather in the most unaccountable manner and are allowed to increase more through thoughtlessness than anything else. When the general health of the community is good it is far easier to put off till tomorrow what might be done today, and so it goes along from day to day until suddenly some clamor or scare wakens citizens to a realization that their immediate surroundings are not just what they should be. It is highly proper for our good citizens to begin to look about their residences before the possibility of a scare arises. The old adage of a stitch in time is worth its weight in gold if people will pay heed to it. Furthermore the man who looks after his own premises properly is in duty bound to see to it that his neighborhood is properly cared for.

WIDEN FORT STREET.

Since the adjustment of the insurance on the store occupied by B. F. Ehlers & Co., it has been current rumor that the intention is to repair the building and allow the walls to stand. Whether the disposition of the "remains" has been definitely decided we are unable to ascertain, but we wish to enter a protest against the reconstruction of the building in its present position. The last Legislature appropriated a fairly large sum of money for widening the streets of Honolulu, and if there is one place in the town where a wider thoroughfare is needed it is that section of Fort Street makai of and including the street frontage of the Ehlers' store. It will be a very easy matter to dispose of the wooden structure and the "tin can" shop on the mauka side. Furthermore the day is not far distant when the Odd Fellows will require a new hall and a more modern building will replace the brick structure in which they are now domiciled. When these buildings are replaced by more modern structures as it will be an easy matter to place them back on the new street line.

Should the Ehlers' building be rebuilt on the present plans, however, there is no telling when the widening of Fort Street will be accomplished. Remodeled stores within old fashioned walls are held at a high price and only the firm determination on the part of the Government to improve the streets at any cost can push back the old lines and give the city proper streets in the business section. We would suggest that the Government display its firm determination now when the expense will not be as large as in later years. Just at present the situation is, as goes the Ehlers' block so goes that portion of Fort Street makai of the Campbell block, for some years to come. Fort Street at the widest point is far too narrow for one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, and every opportunity to raise the street above the dignity of an alleyway should be improved.

THAT AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

It is really almost gratifying to note that the only paper that has taken up the cudgel against a proper exhibition of Island products starts in by suggesting that its ideas are of the silurian and antediluvian order. There is nothing like a paper's knowing to what age it belongs.

Everything that has been said against the exhibit scheme thus far has simply been a rehash of old fashioned arguments usually used by a class who are a drag on the progress of any community. It is the "can't do it" story over and over again and simply a plea to preserve the old ways in which the advertising department of this country has run

for years. Acting on the same principle, the citizens of this country sit quietly by and trust to luck that tourists are bound to come this way without the least urging. The same spirit of "let well enough alone" has kept the Government experiment station in abeyance for years. The same disease seems to have struck the Labor Commission, and even, until very recently, the sanitary conditions of Honolulu have been treated in the same indifferent and lackadaisical manner. Probably our esteemed contemporary will contest that our comparisons are far fetched. Possibly they will not dovetail in each and every particular, yet the general manner in which some of our people log the wheels of progress by innocently trusting that all problems will be settled without the necessity of extra exertion or enterprise is quite remarkable.

In the efforts to set forth the character of its agricultural products, Hawaii is today far behind the agricultural communities of the Western Coast, and we doubt if it equals even the province of New Brunswick on the Eastern Coast. And yet this country could far outstrip any district of its size and population in Canada or the United States if the people could gain a little enthusiasm in consequence of the initiative being taken by the Bureau of Agriculture. It is true that if the tourist stays in the country long enough he will find out what the country produces. Arguing from the same standpoint, if man lived long enough and traveled from one end of the world to another there would be no use for museums or any institution of the kind.

Certain it is that a permanent agricultural exhibit could be maintained that would not only be a credit to the progressive spirit of the country, but would also serve as a nucleus that would lead to wider interest in scientific investigation and a better appreciation of the value of science as applied to our industries.

"IK MARVEL."

Those who have read the delightful fireside reveries of Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel") will indeed be interested in the description of the man's life and character given in the August number of Demorest's Magazine. It is not with surprise that the reader learns that Mitchell is a man who shuns the professional interviewer and finds his greatest happiness in the seclusion of his quiet country home. To a lady who sought an interview he replied:

"If you had asked permission to come into the Edgewood garden and pluck at your will the ripe raspberries (which are now luscious and abundant) I would have given you neighborly courtesy, and my heartiest permission. But—if you come with notebook and pencil to piece out a page of those personalities with which so many journals are now drearily full—I can give you only scantiest welcome."

A few years ago an attempt was made to secure him for a course of lectures in New Haven. This resulted in an "Ik Marvel" fad in the reading clubs of fashionable society; but the author has no love for "society," and finally withdrew, giving as his reason the difficulty he found in facing an audience. In a typical American home, surrounded by his books, his garden and a coterie of plain but honest friends, "Ik Marvel" is satisfied to pass the remainder of his days and allow the outside world to wag along according to its own sweet will. The writer who has ventured to break in upon the barriers of his quiet home speaks of him in the following terms: "Aside from his love of outdoor life and his writings, Mr. Mitchell is unshackled by any peculiar fads and fancies. He takes life quietly and easily, the bitter with the sweet. His books are an index to his character, refined and cultivated, with no sensational paragraphs, but with a clean, sweet taste left as a memory to the student of both them and himself."

JAPANESE AS SOLDIERS.

Captain G. F. Elliott, one of the American officers sent to Japan during the late war to "take pointers," has reported the results of his observations and investigations to the United States Naval Department. In dealing with the characteristics of the Japanese soldier he remarks that the excellence of discipline was astounding to all the foreign officers. The Japanese moving as a body are quiet and seem to have the true spirit of a soldier. Referring to the physical characteristics of the men, he says:

"Japanese infantry regiments are homogeneous physically; the men do not vary more than 2 inches in height, 7 years in age or 20 pounds in weight. In the field they are not burdened with overflesh men, neither with the 'faubus' old soldiers whose pride has outlived their strength. Faded marines did not leave a fourth of the regiment tracking in the road and the endurance of the men could be counted on nearly as a unit. Undoubtedly they are brave but have not been tried in large bodies up to a demoralizing loss, although small parties on one or two occasions were cut off and fell together

like true soldiers. Whether they will be subject to panic under heavy losses is not known. They are fairly well set up, but do not show it as much as the regular foreign soldiers; good weight-carriers, but I believe slow marchers, although for short distances they get over the ground very rapidly on a trot, having what is known as good wind. Drill has in a great degree eliminated the native peculiarity of being pigeon-toed. In marching they step too much from the knees, and I do not move out from the hips. This I think is due to the use of the kimono in early life."

From a study of the rank and file of the Japanese people one would naturally draw the inference that in the general routine of army life the Japanese could not be excelled. They are quick to obey, quiet and willing to submit to superiors without question. The men are strong and wiry and have wonderful powers of endurance.

PECULIARITIES OF U. S. CAMPAIGN.

A writer in the Outlook sets forth some of the peculiarities of the political campaign in the United States that are indeed rather grotesque and give an example perhaps of the extent to which party machinery sways principles and men, rather than the principles and men swaying the party machinery.

For instance, Mr. Bryan is a free trader of the most pronounced type. He first laurels in the United States Congress were won by a speech and a strong free trade speech at that. He does not believe it a good policy for his country to adopt an exclusive tariff and shut out the products of other countries. He would open wide the doors of trade and allow the commercial nations of the world to meet the American producers and manufacturers on a common footing. But when it comes to matters of finance and the party says silver, Mr. Bryan's opinions suddenly change. He would have the United States establish its own currency regardless of what the large commercial nations have to say. He wants free trade, and with it a fiat currency that will isolate his country from other nations far more quickly than a high tariff.

Now Maj. McKinley is the champion of the policy that will bottle up the trade of his country and at least cut down the imports. He believes the best interests of the nation are served by "going it alone," and seeing to it that the American producer, the American manufacturer and incidentally the American laborer is thoroughly protected against the onslaughts of cheaper production, cheaper manufacture and cheaper labor of other nations. One would naturally suppose from his previous record that McKinley would be quite willing to adopt a currency that would serve the necessities of the United States regardless of the monetary systems of the outside world.

Thus the advocates of silver are attempting to impress upon the people the folly of isolated industry, while the gold bugs tell their followers that commercial freedom is entirely out of the question for the United States. The situation is to a greater or less extent the result of party manipulation. Had the Republicans declared for free silver, the chances are ten to one that the Democratic platform would have had a more distinct leaning toward gold. When two principles will not amalgamate theoretically, the party managers simply join them together and endeavor to make them stick long enough to get through the campaign successfully. The "floating vote" as a rule doesn't stop to consider the theoretical phase of the situation, but swings into line with the men who use smooth language to the dear people.

HAWAIIANS ON GOOD TERMS.

[Albany (N. Y.) Journal.]
The Hawaiian people are on good terms with this great country of ours. The Hawaiians are not to be deceived as to American sentiment, even when the President of this Republic engages in a conspiracy to restore monarchy at Honolulu. They know that we believe in popular institutions, whatever Grover Cleveland's position may be. That is the lesson of the anniversary of the Republic's establishment. Long live the Republic!

The French Census.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The French census shows that the population is 38,000,000, and increase of 133,819 in five years; and even this is confined to the cities, as the country districts show a decrease.

A Russian Grand Duke in Disgrace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—The Grand Duke Alexander has been dismissed from the Ironclad he commanded, by the Czar's orders.

The Navigation of the Danube.

BELGRADE, Aug. 6.—The Ironclad canal, which will be opened on the 27th of September, will improve the navigation of the Danube.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. writes Dr. R. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo., and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

PEN SKETCH OF MR. BRYAN

Omaha Bee Tells of His Personal Characteristics.

In Light of Former Leaders He is Not Great but Has the Making of Greatness.

Editor Rosewater of the Omaha Bee gives the following pen picture of W. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President:

Measured by the standard of men truly great, William Jennings Bryan will scarcely take rank with eminent political leaders of the Democratic party, such as were Stephen A. Douglas, John C. Breckinridge, Horatio Seymour, Allen G. Thurman, Thomas A. Hendricks, Samuel J. Randall, to say nothing of Samuel J. Tilden, Thomas F. Bayard or David B. Hill. While



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

gifted with oratorical powers of a high order, Bryan lacks both depth and breadth. He is a popularizer of other men's ideas rather than an original thinker, and has a catchy way of presenting his subjects to an audience. He is a consummate actor, whose forte lies in appeals to sentiment and emotion rather than in argument and sound reasoning. He is a born agitator, who never hesitates to employ the weapons of the demagogue to make a point. Bryan's most vulnerable point is his lack of moral stamina and utter indifference to the maintenance of public integrity. While so far as I know his private character is unimpeachable, he has never raised his voice or used his pen in denunciation of flagrant abuses of public office or betrayal of public trust; but, on the contrary, has permitted the paper of which he is ostensibly the responsible editor to gloss over and defend embezzlements in public office, gross official negligence and corrupt collusion with public plunderers, even where the offenders were foisted into office as Republicans.

From the professional standpoint Mr. Bryan may be considered a dismal failure. His legal practice has never amounted to anything worth mentioning. His venture in the newspaper business has not been regarded as serious in these parts. While he has been nominal owner of the Omaha World-Herald since September 1, 1894, he has in reality been a mere journalistic figurehead. His name has been paraded at the head of the weekly edition to draw free silver delusionists, but was soon taken out of the daily and has not been replaced. Instead of devoting time to the paper, he has been traveling about the country five weeks out of six as the paid champion of the Bimetallist League.

As a politician Bryan has displayed no organizing ability. He is a good stump speaker and an effective campaigner, but that is all. If he has any executive capacity it has not yet manifested itself. He has never held any executive position and has never had an opportunity to exercise any faculty he may possess in that direction. The best business men of Omaha, regardless of party, look upon him as a man of immature judgment, who would constitute an extra hazardous risk as head of the National Government.

BRITISH GUIANA AFFAIR.

Retrenchment Ordered in the Police Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Word has reached here from British Guiana indicating that the High Court of Policy, or Legislature of the Colony, is further inclined to resist the London authorities on matters connected with the Venezuelan boundary trouble.

Colonial Minister Chamberlain's policy has been to strengthen the colonial military force and buy Maxim guns. He found difficulty in securing the guns, and now the High Court has passed a resolution respectfully urging the Government to reduce military expenses.

Hunter, who introduced the resolution, said in supporting it that the Venezuelan boundary trouble had resulted in swelling the cost of the police from \$185,000 to \$300,000. They were, he said, simply sent up to the Venezuelan boundary to be made "dummies" of. He understood that a number were sent there fully armed to protect the boundary, and if the enemy approached they were to say "Boo" and retire.

Hunter's further strictures on the military and police caused something of a sensation. He was supported by a number of members, and the resolution calling for retrenchment passed.

Sir Augustus Hemming, the Governor-General, then brought forward a novel plan for strengthening the colonial branch by enlisting Indians as colonial troops. It was explained that the system would be somewhat similar to that conducted by Great Britain in India, where the native troops are one of the most effective branches of her majesty's military forces.

The Attorney General, in supporting the proposition, said it was proposed to give them regular commissions and titles, as captains, etc., as the Indian thought a great deal of himself if he bore a title and staff office. The com-

mission would permit the Indian officer to exact homage and respect from the natives. The Indian captains, constables, etc., would be used, the Attorney General said, both to keep the Government informed as to the events in the interior, and also to suppress any disturbances along the Venezuelan border. The plan was discussed at length, but it has not yet passed.

GOLD SHIPPED TO CANADA.

Drawn Upon United States Banks—Getting Serious.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A special from New York to the Tribune says: The syndicate of foreign bankers which came into existence to check the drain on the United States Treasury reserve exerted by Europe has been signally successful in its efforts in that direction, but the withdrawals of gold for shipment to Canada continue.

It was very generally said in official and banking circles down town that all the gold withdrawn for Canada nets supposed shippers a premium of at least one-half of 1 per cent. over and above any profit on the exchange transaction. The agents of the Canadian banks indignantly deny that the gold is withdrawn for the sake of the premium on it; that it is simply sent to Canada because it is cheaper to send gold than exchange. They say that as the money is owing and has to be re-mitted when called for, gold has to be sent because of the impossibility of getting exchange except at much greater expense.

The effect of heavy withdrawals from banks last week is partly offset by the knowledge that the bankers' syndicate has been extended until it is now said \$250,000,000 of exchange can be supplied if necessary between now and election time. The syndicate was originally formed to furnish \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000.

The Chicago banks volunteering to strengthen the Treasury with some of their gold have made all of their deposits at the Chicago Sub-Treasury. Cashier Pratt said the total amounted to \$2,425,000. The gold is now being weighed for shipment.

All coins falling below a ten-grain limit must be made good by the banks depositing. Thus far in the test the gold has been found of standard weight. The deposits bring the supply of the yellow metal in the Chicago office up to \$12,500,000.

TWO MONTHS IN A BOAT.

Details of the Perilous Voyage of Harvo and Samuelsen Across the Atlantic.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Full details were published today of the adventurous voyage of Harvo and Samuelsen in a row-boat, which reached Scilly last Saturday. Harvo reports that they left New York at 5 p. m., June 6th. Owing to strong winds they were driven northward to the banks of Newfoundland, and July 1st they spoke the schooner Leader and requested the master to report them all well. July 7th they encountered a heavy gale from the west and had great difficulty in keeping the boat free, as the sea was continually breaking on board, keeping one of them bailing. The gale continued with more or less force until 9 p. m., July 10th, when a heavy sea struck and capsized the boat, throwing them into the water. After a few minutes they succeeded in righting her and getting on board and bailing her out. All their provisions, anchor, cooking utensils, signal lights and several other articles which were not lashed to the boat were lost. After the accident they suffered severely from the cold, having to remain in their wet clothing. Shortly afterward the weather moderated, and the wind continuing, they proceeded eastward. July 15 they boarded the Norwegian bark Clito, from Quebec to Pembroke, and were supplied with water and provisions, and again, when about 400 miles west of Scilly, July 24, they spoke the Norwegian bark Eugen, from Halifax for Swansea, and obtained from her a small supply of bread and water. Both men are in good health and look weather-beaten by long exposure. They pulled two pairs of sculls during the day, and at night kept watches of three and a half hours intervals, one man pulling while the other slept.

CROSSING OF SPITZENBERGEN.

Sir Martin Conway Accomplishes the First Crossing of the Plateau.

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 4.—The Arctic expedition headed by Sir Martin Conway and his nephew has accomplished the first crossing of Spitzbergen from east to west. In the central portion of the islands was found a vast ice plateau.

Sir Martin Conway's Arctic expedition reached Advent Bay, Spitzbergen, via Tromsoe, on the steamship Raftund, from England, on June 20th. The members of the expedition were Sir Martin Conway and his nephew, Trevor Battle, Dr. J. W. Gregory, E. J. Garwood and Mr. Studley, a sportsman. They possessed two Norwegian ponies and three sledges of the pattern adopted by Nansen.

The explorers proposed to split up into two parties. Sir Martin Conway, Garwood and another intended to go into the interior, while the three remaining members were to stay on the coast to geologize and collect birds and eggs. Sir Martin Conway had made arrangements to be taken off with his companions about the 5th of September, and it will thus be seen that the expedition has returned sooner than expected.

ENTERTAINED BY BRITISH.

Officers of American Warships Shown Marked Courtesy.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 4.—The captain and officers of the United States cruiser Minneapolis were entertained at dinner yesterday by the corporation of the city of Edinburgh. Ballo Steele, in the absence of the Provost, presided at the dinner and warmly welcomed the city's guests. In his speech he dwelt upon the affinities between the two nations, and referred to the visit to them of General Grant in 1877, when the freedom of the city was tendered him.

Captain George H. Wadleigh, in command of the Minneapolis, in the absence of Rear Admiral Selfridge, whose flag the Minneapolis carries, replied to Ballo Steele in a happy speech

SOME EXCELLENT IDEAS BY DRESSLAR

Illustrations Furnished the Pupils Yesterday.

HIS DEPARTURE FOR HOME.

Students and Teachers Photographed at the High School—Will Close Next Tuesday—Dr. Lyons' Class in Physical Geography—Interesting Talk.

This evening Mr. Hall of the Museum will tell the teachers what to look for at the Museum, and tomorrow at 10 o'clock he will show such teachers as wish to see it through the Museum.

The morning hour, 9 to 9:45, will be devoted to the consideration of school government, under the direction of Mr. Townsend. Dr. Lyons will meet his class in physical geography for the last time this evening.

The summer school was all broken up yesterday. Dr. Dresslar has gone. But the work that he has done, the impulse he has given to more earnest work, to child study, toward high ideals, will remain.

The lecture yesterday morning was, as announced, on the educational value of ideals. Our bodies adjust themselves to the ideas in our minds. We all know how it feels to be frightened before an audience, and we know, too, that our limbs tremble and our mouth gets dry. If our ideas are hazy our action will be hazy. Why do man and wife come to look alike? Because their ideas and ideals have been the same for years. If we can only get our boys and girls to think of noble things, to have high ideals, they will grow to the realization of their essentials. You may plan to be a lawyer, a teacher; you plan this for the good you may do in that way, not for the thing itself. If you can do as much good in another way, it is just as well not to be a lawyer or a teacher. Bad thoughts write themselves on every limb, every feature of the man. Ideals regenerate. If the Christ ideal is in the thought, Christlike deeds will naturally follow.

A series of pictures in the Fliegende Blätter show a sculptor at his work. First he stands at the door, beaming, as a ray brings in a large block of marble. Next he is chipping away the marble and the chips lie all around him. Third, the chips are knee-deep, the block is quite small, but still he chips away. Fourth, he sits on a stool with a microscope, still chipping at the almost invisible stone. What was the matter? He didn't know what he was trying to do. He had no clear ideal. The sculptor can throw the chips away and get another block. But I don't want anybody to throw my child away.

The lecturer then gave an epitome of Hawthorne's Great Stone Face, likening the stone face in the story to the ideal toward which Ernest grew.

To test the drawing power of thought, place a pane of glass level upon a table. Put three round, smooth balls upon the glass, and another pane of glass upon the balls. You readily see that it will move easily. Now fasten a point to the upper plate so that it will scratch upon blackened paper. Put your hand upon the upper glass and fix your attention upon the corner of the room. The mark on the paper will show that you moved toward that corner. Watch a vibrating pendulum; the paper will show that you vibrate too. Another experiment showing the directing power of thought is easily performed as follows: Fix your eyes on a bright light in a dark room. Shut your eyes. Turn your head. When you open your eyes there will be found not looking in the direction in which your head is turned, but toward the light.

"A lady went to see Bishop Vincent and asked him why it was that all three of her boys had gone to sea in spite of everything she could do to prevent it. He went with her to her home. As soon as he stepped into the parlor he said: 'There is the cause.' What was it? A beautiful picture of the deep blue sea, with a majestic ship sailing forth upon it. This ideal had been before those boys' minds more constantly and persistently than any other. They had grown to it."

"A Western boy furnishes me with a character and life I love to study. He was poor, his nobility, his education did not come from the poor books he read by the fitful firelight. He had in him the ideal of a helpful, noble man. He worked out his ideal and became Lincoln."

"Our ideal as teachers must be to fit children for the noblest life. To this end fit yourselves for the noblest lives. Go to college if you can. Go anywhere to get nobler ideals. We invest in town lots, in plantations. Let me tell you a better investment. Invest in yourselves."

After the lecture the people crowded around Dr. Dresslar to thank him. A little later the school was called to order again, and he gave lists of the best books in the science, art and history of pedagogy. The school, after this, went to the front steps to be photographed in a body, and those who had not previously enrolled did so now.

Dr. Lyons, last evening, spoke chiefly of clouds and rain. Clouds are of three kinds—cumulus, cirrus and stratus—named from their shapes, the cumulus being of a piled-up form, the cirrus hairlike, and the stratus in layers. This much all physical geographers give. But most do not tell why they have these forms. When the earth is heated the hot air breaks in some places through the upper layer of air. As it goes up the moisture condenses and forms clouds. These clouds naturally have a conical form. The stratus is a night cloud formed by the cooling air of the heat radiating from the upper side.

The cirrus is a high cloud formed in the upper stratum of air by pieces of cloud rising from the lower stratum and being torn by the upper wind. Electricity produces marked effects on clouds, but its action is not understood. Rain is caused by air charged with moisture being condensed on rising. The air rises most in the belt of calms at the equator, and has there also plenty of moisture from the warm ocean. Hence we find on sea and land in this region much rain. Another instance is when air from the ocean filled with moisture is driven up the mountain sides by the winds and so condensed.

The amount and distribution of rainfall are important matters in this connection. The amount in the Hawaiian Islands is from 25 to 100 inches a year, some few places having more. If the lesser amount is well distributed it is sufficient for a good deal of vegetation; but if it falls all in one or two showers, the climate will really be very dry. The best amount for one shower is from a quarter to half an inch. If it comes slowly the ground can absorb an inch in twenty-four hours.

Temperature is another matter that ought to be studied in our schools. With a suitable thermometer the maximum and minimum temperatures may be taken with little trouble. The effect of the winds may be noted on the temperature map by drawing a line above for the trade wind and below for the Kona. You will find that the lines of maxima and minima draw together when the trade blows and diverge when the Kona blows.

The amount of sunshine may be measured by allowing the sunlight to shine upon blue print paper in a semi-cylindrical tube through a pin hole. The paper, after washing, may be fastened in a book kept for the purpose.

THE PERMANENT EXHIBIT.

Meets With the Approval of Citizens—Encouragement Offered.

The article in this paper yesterday regarding the possibility of having a permanent exhibit of the products of the Islands in one of the rooms in the Judiciary building seems to have struck a popular chord. The scheme received the immediate support of a majority of the Government officials and the merchants around town.

One gentleman whose interests in the country extend beyond his hat-band called on Commissioner Marsden in the afternoon and complimented him on the scheme, and then offered to start a subscription with a liberal donation in order that the necessary funds could be raised. The objections offered by an evening paper to the scheme were generally pooh-poohed. A Californian on a visit here said such exhibitions did more for his State than all the other advertising. People could find a good healthy exhibit by taking a train or a steamer and visiting points, but such excursions were not always convenient or agreeable. Such an exhibit would be of interest to people after they have returned from the volcano, and they would have a better impression than could be obtained by going out into the country.

There seems now to be no obstacle in the way of the exhibit. The Government is in favor of it and so are the merchants. Possibly it may be taken up in the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce today.

A NEW POSTAGE STAMP.

One of the New Issue by the Japanese Government.

Among the four Japanese postage stamps one of the 5-cent blue stamps has on the face a portrait of Prince Arisgawa, who died in Japan a couple



of years ago. The late prince was a relative of the Emperor and was held in high esteem by him. The cut shown above is from a stamp kindly furnished the Advertiser by George K. Fukawa of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and is an excellent enlarged production of the original.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

How did she cut it?
R. Rycroft left for the wilds of Puna on the Kinau yesterday.

C. A. Spreckels left on the Claudine for Spreckelsville plantation yesterday.
Mr. Harry Wirth, the proprietor of Wirth's Circus, that recently played here and in Japan, died on board the steamer Kwonglee on the voyage from Shanghai to Hong Kong.

Rev. Alex. Mackintosh left on the Kauai yesterday afternoon for a two weeks' visit at the home of F. W. Glade in Kekaha, Kauai. He will be back on the Mikahala of August 28th.

Announcement of the wedding of Miss Marcella Olsen to L. M. Johnson at Shanghai, China, together with a piece of bride cake have been received. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were formerly residents of Honolulu.

It has been decided to open the Opera House with Il Trovatore, and the next night to produce a drama by a local company. This will be followed a week later by a concert, in which Mrs. Anna Montague Turner will be the leading singer.

Artist Hugo Fisher is making sketches of bits of scenery in the neighborhood of Honolulu preparatory to putting them on canvas. He will leave for Hawaii next week and on his return will have an exhibition of paintings of Hawaiian scenery.

SLATIN PASHA IN DARKEST AFRICA.

Interesting Career of Leader of British Troops.

LIFE INFLUENCED BY GORDON

Horrors of Captivity Under the Khalifa—Will Head the Fight to Regain Lost Ground—England Must Hold the Sudan.

The following interesting review of the life of Slatin Pasha in the Dark Continent is given in a recent issue of the Victoria Colonist:

The sound of the ombera—the Sudanese war horn, made from an elephant's tusks—was for years a challenge to which Slatin, at the head of his brown and black soldiers, cheerfully responded. At that time (during the four years from 1879 to 1883) he was military governor of Darfur, and cleverly held the province for his employer, the Egyptian Government. But during the twelve next following years (1883 to 1895) the same potent and melancholy notes gave warning of the expeditions of his own companions, for he was the Dervishes' captive and the Khalifa's servant. Last year he escaped and today he is with the Anglo-Egyptian forces advancing up the Nile. He is again to penetrate that most outlandish inland, that region of the elephant's tusk war horn, the bloody heart of the Dark Continent.

Reviewing his life thus far, we first recall the fact that he was a lieutenant in the Austrian army, serving in the regiment of the unfortunate Crown Prince Rudolf, when General Gordon wrote inviting him to try his luck in Central Africa. The invitation was accepted, and as soon as his engagements permitted Slatin placed himself at Gordon's disposal.

Evidently the beginning was full of interest, of exhilaration. Gordon himself was an uncommonly attractive man—warm-hearted, cool-headed, generous if not reckless of purse and person; moving so rapidly from place to place wherever his presence was required, that he baffled the combinations of his enemies, yet, when the fight was at its worst, finding time to light a cigarette. Stimulated by Gordon's example, upheld by his friendship, Slatin took the first steps in a career that promised a very great and very quickly earned reward. He was in high spirits. When he had headache and a native doctor who had been called in to attend him squeezed the sufferer's head between his black hands, and, to exercise the headache devil, spat in the patient's face, Slatin could see the humor of it—after he had knocked the doctor down. And with not less genial tolerance he could remark that sulphur was one of the choice perfumes of the country, and that in some of his campaigns, although the field of operations lay between the 10th and 15th degrees, his troops suffered from the intense cold. Everything seemed to be coming his way, and presently he found himself in an important command as Governor-General of the province of Darfur. Then commenced the difficulties and reverses to understand which we must take note of the political situation.

EGYPTIAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

For more than sixty years the Egyptians and Turks had held the Sudan. From Darfur, in the extreme west, to Abyssinia in the east, and as far south as Equatoria, roughly speaking, their sway extended. Military and trading posts had been established, the roads were comparatively safe for travel, foreign missionaries were at their work, and to enthusiasts it seemed that the Sudan would be the starting point for civilizing and Christianizing the whole continent. To the gods it seemed otherwise. Two great mistakes had been made—taxation was both excessive and inequitable, and the slave trade (the very spice of African life, the very savor of salt to it, and the zest in its every enterprise) was discouraged. Well, there was no question about the discontent that this policy had aroused. Discontent was patent and almost universal; there were stormy outbreaks from time to time, but there was no storm center. The Sudanese are Arabs and blacks belonging to many tribes and nations, living as though still in pages of the Old Testament or the Arabian Nights, without a single modern idea of co-operation or confederation.

Such was the state of things that made an opportunity for Mohammed Ahmed, a religious sheik, who styled himself the Mahdi—Prophet of God, next to Mohammed, in all history the most important person but one. "I destroy this world and I construct the world to come," said the Mahdi. And again, in conversation: "Drink of the water of my words, and that will be of inestimable benefit to you." Self-confident, virile, magnetic, this Mohammed Ahmed imposed himself upon the people, an obsession put in place of an oppression. A mighty wave of fanaticism gathered, black, combining with religious frenzy. He preached a doctrine the people could understand and he promised their hearts' desire. Certain irksome restraints were enjoined, it is true, tobacco and alcoholic drinks were forbidden, but he did not scruple to like a charlatan nor practice too religiously. In private life he and his officers allowed themselves every excess and the pet weakness of the Sudanese far from being restrained, was encouraged, and he proclaimed a holy war.

Slatin implies that Abdullah, the Khalifa, next in authority and in order of succession, the present ruler of the

Dervishes, suggested the foregoing program to Ahmed. Be that as it may, the two men acted in concert, moving westward from the Gezira (the district that is wedged between the Blue and the White Niles, the first stronghold of Mahdism) and completely mastered Kordofan, the province lying east of Darfur.

Thus Slatin found his communication with Egypt cut off. But that was the only avenue of intercourse with the outside world. On every side were novel dangers, and he stood alone, the solitary European in a foreign country, and in the midst of an intriguing and hostile population. As he himself says: "For four years I struggled alone to uphold the Government's authority in the province which had been entrusted to my care, against the great fanatical movement." His sense of duty to his employers seems to have been uncommonly lively; anything to maintain the Government's authority, anything to lessen hostility to himself as the Government's representative! So he openly professed himself a Mohammedan on being assured that his subjects objected to his faith. Anything and everything would be justified, he believed, if only it would enable him to hold out until the arrival of Hicks Pasha's relief expedition. Ten thousand men in and enormous square, with six thousand camels crowded inside the human quadrangle, were advancing from the Nile, offering such a liberal target that no Sudanese rifle could miss its mark. That was the only hope, and it utterly failed; the army was annihilated. The story of the awful blunder was told by one who seated himself on the edge of Slatin's carpet, lest he should soil it with his blood. And then Slatin surrendered (December, 1883).

SLATIN'S CAPTIVITY.

Captivity, with its tiresome lesson of obedience and patience, with the poor consolation that "he who lives long sees much," was the next phase of this strange experience. Slatin put on a jibba covered with patches, took the oath of allegiance to the Mahdi, and, to prove himself a zealous convert, made a practice of going through his prayers most carefully in the sight of the bystanders, holding in his hand the rosary which all good Mohammedans carry; but in reality he was repeating over and over again the Lord's prayer. A neck-chain was bestowed upon him—but not for purposes of adornment, nor to be laid aside at will. It contained eighty-three links, each a span long. He would wrap it around his body, and in this iron casing (if it became necessary to move him from one camp to another) he was lifted on a donkey, and held in position by a man on each side; otherwise the weight would have made him overbalance and fall.

Meanwhile Gordon had been besieged in Khartum, offering such resistance as was possible when the garrison was disaffected or half won over to the new Prophet of God. The town was carried by assault on the 26th of January, 1885; and to prove to Slatin the full extent of this calamity by a single argument, three black soldiers, with insulting gestures, brought Gordon's head wrapped in cloth. El Mahdi also died within the year.

The discovery was made that Slatin had hoped to escape and aid his general; so he, and a number of slaves who were under sentence for having murdered their masters, were bound together by a long chain passing around their feet and fastened to the trunk of a tree. But after a term of such imprisonment it occurred to the Khalifa, who had succeeded to the Mahdi's power, that he was denying himself a rare pleasure; for he had only to make Slatin a member of his household in order to emphasize his conquest. He would then be able to point to the European with the remark: "This man was once a high official of the government. He is now my slave." Therefore Slatin became a member of the Khalifa's household, and stood at his master's door in sunshine and in rain, walked barefooted beside his master's horse, and attended five prayers daily at the mosque in Omdurman; and when he had found favor through diplomatic flattery, the Khalifa would send, as his reward, ugly black wives, whom Slatin would pass on to his servants—and then somehow contrive to support his increasing family of dependents on a beggarly and uncertain pittance. Finally the Khalifa's cousin was offered in marriage and Slatin had the courage to refuse her. Servitude more galling could not be imagined. When news came of his mother's death in Austria, and Slatin communicated this to his master, the latter said: "Your mother cannot expect God's mercy," being nothing but a Christian.

HORRORS OF STARVATION.

There was little relief if he turned his eyes outward. In the country along and between the White and Blue Niles misgovernment by the tyrant of the Dervishes was productive of disasters, and then grim famine. There were terrible months at the close of 1889, when horrors came tumbling over each other in their eagerness to shock and to distress. "On one occasion," Slatin says, "I remember seeing a man who had seized a bit of tallow, and had crammed it into his mouth before its owner could stop him. The latter jumped at his throat, closed his hands round it, and pressed it till the man's eyes protruded; but he kept his mouth tightly closed until he fell down insensible." Again: "One night—it was full moon—I was going home, when I saw something moving on the ground, and went near. As I approached I saw three almost naked women, with their long tangled hair hanging about their shoulders. They were squatting round a young donkey, which was lying on the ground. They had torn open its body with their teeth, and were devouring its intestines while the poor animal was still breathing. Inflamed by hunger, they gazed at me like maniacs." And again: "A woman of the Jaalin (who are perhaps the most moral tribe in the Sudan), accompanied by her only daughter, a lovely young girl, dragged herself wearily to my house; both were at death's door from starvation. The woman said, 'Take this, my only

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daughter, as your slave; save her from death by starvation! and as she said this the tears streamed down her poor wan cheeks. . . . Another woman was accused of eating her own child. Every day the waters of the Blue and White Niles swept past Omdurman hundreds upon an undiminished supply of water in its great river; but any civilized power occupying the land bordering upon the White and Blue Niles would undoubtedly derive from those streams for irrigating purposes, and in so doing would imperil Egyptian agriculture. Therefore the power that holds Egypt should hold the Sudan also.

Now it is just possible that this argument proves too much, for the miles and leagues between Alexandria and Victoria Nyanza are many, and the fevers between the equator and the Mediterranean are like the gods of India—at least one for each man, woman, and child. A fever carried off even the Mahdi, and a fever almost prevailed against the Khalifa. It would make a large holding and a perilous. Moreover, a doubt may be reasonably entertained in regard to Slatin's contemptuous estimate of his cruel master, who has proved himself a man of infinite resource, if not a positive genius. But one thing is not in doubt—the intense dramatic interest of Slatin's return with the invading army.

of bodies of the wretched peasants who had died along the banks. Several fathers of families bricked up the doors of their houses, and, united with their children, calmly awaited death. . . . After a time no one dared to go out into the streets without an armed escort, for they feared being attacked and eaten up; the inhabitants had become animals—cannibals!"

There are no weak regrets, there is no self pity, in Slatin's narrative of these events, of these sufferings. An experience that would have corrupted a less robust nature has apparently left his moral fibre sound. He speaks out heartily, with the most earnest conviction, and therefore with power to convince. The Khalifa's despotic grasp is weakening; he cannot hold the Sudan much longer; some civilized state must take it in hand—thus Slatin reasons; and he adds a few very significant considerations, which in my mind, fall into an argumentative form, somewhat as follows.

MARRION WILCOX.

FROM THE CORONET.

Yacht Abandoned and Japanese Steamer Taken in Her Place.

In a letter from a member of the yacht Coronet party received by the Japanese steamer Milke-Maru Wednesday, the following information was received relating to the trip of that vessel along the coast of Japan:

"On July 7th the Coronet started from Yokohama, drifted around for five days with only a little breeze and head winds. Captain Crosby broke down physically and we gave up the plan to take the Coronet through the Island Sea. We chartered in her place a little Japanese steamer, 155 feet long with a speed of 12 knots. This made us safe against currents that would have been dangerous in the yacht.

"After we had all seen enough of Kyoto we came down to Kobe and started from there on our steamer on July 20th.

"At Beppu, a little village on one of the islands where foreigners had never been before, our sailors took advantage of us and came back to the ship fighting drunk. This was also true of some of the officers.

"Arthur Curtiss, James and the rest of the female members of the Coronet party were forced to load up revolvers and run the boat, keeping watch all night on the bridge and in the engine room, for fear that something might go wrong."

CHINESE LUCY.

Conference With the Authorities. Held Under Advisement.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper, Atty-General Smith and Commercial Agent George Kim held a conference in the Attorney General's office yesterday afternoon relative to the deportation of the Chinese girl now held at the station house.

There were present, besides the officials mentioned, the representatives of the Chinese Six Companies and the girl, Lucy.

Guarantees were offered by the Six Companies' agent that the girl would be carefully looked after and handed over to the Mission directly she arrived in San Francisco, and she could remain there as long as she desired. He gave every assurance to the Ministers that no harm could befall the young woman. These assurances were endorsed by Goo Kim, who suggested to the Attorney General that if there was any doubt in the minds of the Government officials as to the treatment she would receive, they might send a member of the police force to San Francisco with the girl

and see that she was safely handed over to the mission.

Lucy paid close attention to the remarks of the Chinese representatives, and when asked as to her wishes remarked that "it was all right to talk that way in Honolulu, but that she knew the Chinamen better than to believe it."

The case has aroused a great deal of feeling here among all classes of Chinese. The members of the United Chinese Societies here insist that she go back to her husband in compliance with the Chinese law. The case is held under advisement.

PATY-MOTT-SMITH.

Wedding Tuesday Night—Anniversary of J. H. Paty's Wedding.

At the Paty-Mott-Smith wedding wedding Tuesday night the bride was gowned in a handsome cream colored Mori silk velours cut en traine and cascaded with Duchesse lace and with a rich lace collar.

Miss Kate Paty, bride maid, was dressed in a white silk organdie over white silk. She carried a bunch of white lilies in her hand.

Miss Lou Paty, maid of honor, was dressed in white silk organdie over blue silk and carried a bunch of field daisies in her hand. W. L. Stanley was best man. The decorations of the parlor were green and gold, and the wedding took place under a bell of smilax and golden shower.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. H. Parker at the Paty residence, Nuuanu, and was made the occasion of a double celebration, it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Paty. Five of the guests at the wedding on Tuesday were guests at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Paty twenty-five years ago.

WILCOX-CARTWRIGHT.

Robert Wilcox and Theresa Cartwright Married Last Night.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a hack driven by an Hawaiian stopped in front of the Executive building and Mrs. Theresa Cartwright and Robert Wilcox alighted and proceeded at once to the office of the Minister of the Interior, Mrs. Cartwright leading the way.

Once inside, Robert requested that a marriage license be granted him, and presented a copy of the decree of divorce granted his wife, the Princess Coronina, in Italy, properly signed by the Court and endorsed by Pope Leo and the Cardinal at Turin. The license was granted, and at 8 o'clock last night the couple were joined in bonds of matrimony by the Rev. Pali of Mounahia, at the residence of Mr. Wilcox on Kinau street. The affair was very quiet.

Adieu Prof. Dresslar!

Professor Dresslar, who was forced to return to the States on the Alameda yesterday on account of the illness of his wife, was given a big farewell by teachers in the Summer School and others. They covered him with leis said "aloha" a hundred times over; and, as the steamer was hauling away from the wharf, sang "Aloha Oe" and "Kiss me my darling." The last song was especially noticeable for the increase in volume of the voices. It is certain that Professor Dresslar will not forget Honolulu very soon.

MINNESOTA SETTLING UP.

Progress in the settlement of Minnesota was never so marked as at present, the sales of State, Government and railroad land being very heavy. This is especially true of the counties in the northern part of the State. For the year ended April 30th last the acreage of land sold is: State lands, 23,936.18 acres, Government lands 156,890.37, railroad lands 390,715.61, making a grand total of 571,542.16 acres. In each of two counties more than 45,000 acres were sold. Placing the valuation of these lands at as low an estimate as \$3 an acre, it will add \$1,714,623 to the taxable value of Minnesota's real property. Of course, to that figure may be added the value of improvements.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Severe Case of Dyspepsia

"I suffered from dyspepsia 20 years. I had a feeling as though there was a lump in my stomach. I did not dare to eat meat or warm bread, very few vegetables, for fear of the great distress food caused me. I experienced relief right after commencing to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite increased, I gained in general health and strength. I can eat almost anything now without discomfort. Although I had been an invalid for twenty years, I can truthfully say that I am better than for a long time. I never weighed so much in my life." Mrs. EMILY F. BUMP, 45 Portland Street, Middleboro, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.

Wholesale Agents.

GUARDIANS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Interesting Session Held Yesterday Afternoon.

DR. STUART ELDREDGE REPORTS

Arrangements for Coffee Shops at the Settlements—Objections to Methods. Doctor Wood Has a Filtration Idea. May Have a Crematory, Etc., Etc.

Board of Health met at 3 p. m. Wednesday, present W. O. Smith president, Drs. Wood, Day and Emerson. Mr. Keimio, Mr. Monsarrat and C. B. Reynolds, executive officer.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Dr. Monsarrat reported 140 bullock inspected, and under act to mitigate 70 women examined.

Mr. Meyers reported favorably on coffee shops at the leper settlement, but suggested that they be run by individuals under bond rather than by the board.

President Smith disagreed with him as to the suggestion that they be run under a license and bond in that case the license would be for a year if things were not conducted properly the only redress was on the bond and the party had the right to appeal and there you are.

On motion Mr. Meyers was requested by mail to submit the names of three persons, one at Kalawao and two at Kalaupapa, who would be acceptable as shop keepers. He was also asked to send a draft as to the conditions to be required of those who conduct the shops.

A letter from Dr. Bond of Kohala, relative to issuance of health certificates to pupils of private schools was read. Dr. Bond asked regarding charges to be made for the service. The secretary was requested to notify Dr. Bond that it is not a part of the duties of a government physician to examine and grant certificates to pupils in private schools and that there is no settled fee for such service. He would suggest, however, that the fee charged be reasonable.

Dr. Wood, with copies of certificates and diplomas issued to physicians in Japan, gave an interesting account of how physicians are examined before being allowed to practice. Dr. Wood stated that the examining board is even more strict than the professors at the university, which institution is pronounced first class in every respect.

The executive officer was requested to inquire into the expense of an arrangement for a furnace to provide hot water for bathing purposes for Japanese immigrants.

Mr. Smith asked if it would not be well to ascertain the expense of a crematory at the quarantine station for the purposes of disposing of the remains of persons dying there of infectious diseases. Dr. Emerson suggested that Dr. Eldredge be asked to furnish plans for the construction of such a place, estimates could then be made from these plans.

Matter of neglect on the part of persons so authorized to report births, deaths and marriages was brought up and it was decided to have sections of the law printed in various languages and supplied to the physicians and clergymen throughout the islands.

President Smith read the following communications from Dr. Stuart Eldredge at Yokohama relative to diseases there:

Yokohama, Japan, July 31st, 1896.
Hon. Henry E. Cooper,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that, owing to an error on the part of the Japanese Home Dept., upon which I am dependent for all statistics, the considerable number of cases of smallpox, occurring in Higo Ken, July 13th to July 21st, were not reported in my return of the latter date.

The presence of epidemic variola in Kobe and Higo appears to afford an additional reason for the inspection of ships taking departure from Kobe, recommended in my letter of July 22d, and now enforced.

I am sir very respectfully,
our obedient servant,
STUART ELDREDGE M.D.
Sanitary Inspector for Hawaii

Yokohama Japan July 31st 1896
Sir—I have the honor to forward the enclosed.

Yokohama Japan July 31st 1896
Sir—I have the honor to forward the return of the occurrence of certain infectious diseases in Japan from July 21st the date of my last report until July 30th inclusive viz

Cases	Deaths
Kyoo Fu	2
Tokyo Fu	8
Fukuoka Ken	1
Okayama Ken	1
Wakayama Ken	1
Yamaguchi Ken	1
Total	15

Cases	Deaths
Tokyo Fu	11
Awamori Ken	4
Osaka Ken	2
Fukuoka Ken	2
Higo Ken	2
Kagoshima Ken	1
Miyagi Ken	1
Miyagi Ken	1
Nagasaki Ken	2
Nara Ken	4
Saitama Ken	2
Yamaguchi Ken	2
Yamaguchi Ken	2
Total	41

Disentery is widely distributed in all the islands. The epidemic only in the islands of Kyoo Fu, Tokyo Fu, Fukuoka Ken, Okayama Ken, Wakayama Ken, Yamaguchi Ken, and Higo Ken.

goshima. The total number of cases July 21st to July 30th throughout the country were 481 and the deaths 116. Relapsing fever is declining and no cases of Plague are reported.

I am sir very respectfully,
STUART ELDREDGE M.D.
Sanitary Inspector for Hawaii

Hon. Henry E. Cooper,
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Sanitary Inspector for Hawaii
Yokohama Aug 5th 1896

Hon. Henry E. Cooper,
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that the S. S. Mike Maru by which this is sent, has been duly inspected both at Kobe and here, and that she is in satisfactory condition.

I am unable to send herewith the usual report of infectious disease, at least so far as the earlier days of this month are concerned as I receive the necessary data only on the departure of each regular mail for San Francisco unless in case of some specially important outbreak of disease or sudden increase of an existing epidemic the customary return will therefore follow per S. S. Rio de Janeiro.

I am sir very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
STUART ELDREDGE M.D.
Sanitary Inspector for Hawaii

During the session Dr. C. B. Wood brought up the matter of filtration of the drinking water illustrating his talk with a very handsome photograph of a portion of Hong Kong showing the high hill back of the city and the filter beds below.

Dr. Wood stated that the hill was 1855 feet high and at the summit were some of the finest residences in Hong Kong. The water after passing through the five filter beds passed around through a wier and was piped at a decline about 200 feet. At this point it was forced with the greatest ease by means of an hydraulic engine to the top of the hill and the residences there were never without a supply of pure water.

The doctor is of the opinion the water from Nuuanu could be piped to the top of Punchbowl and filtered and piped down the slope to an engine similar to the one in Hong Kong, and by it forced around the city and the top of Tantalus. He considers that the cost of operating would be merely nominal as the engine requires no fuel and never gets out of order.

If this could be done, then it would be but a short time until Tantalus would be dotted with residences of people who enjoy a cooler atmosphere than can be had in town or at Waikiki.

CHANG TAI HEE ("Lucy.")
This is a picture of the Chinese woman who arrived here July 31, representing herself to be the wife of Ah Chew, a Chinese actor. It appears from evidence furnished that she is the wife of a Chinaman residing in California, from whom she ran away to join Ah Chew. She is in the station house and will be deported unless the court dismisses her under a writ of habeas corpus to be argued on the 22d.

EDITORS DISAGREE.
Head Men in the Chinese Times Get Into Trouble.

There was a peck of trouble in the office of the Chinese Times on King street yesterday morning, when the editor and sub-editor of that paper got into an altercation that ended at last in one blow and a serious one at that.

It was in the main office of the Chinese Times and the editor and sub-editor were lounging comfortably with pipe in hand swinging gently in the summer air.

Cheng Yat Kai, the sub-editor, was talking about his shares in the newspaper, and was told by Chang Jan Sing, the editor, that he must sell these as soon as possible. Cheng Yat Kai sat bolt upright and began a series of objections. His shares were his own, and he could do with them as he saw fit.

This said, both men stood up and faced each other, with the editor wearing an especially menacing look on his face. Chang Jan Sing, not wishing to disable his hands for newspaper work, ran into the back room, grabbed up a hammer and started for Chen Yat Kai, who in spite of his efforts to ward off the blow received a stunner on the top of his head. He fell to the ground with the blood flowing freely from the wound. He was taken to the office of Dr. McGrew where the wound was dressed. Serious results may follow.

Chang Jan Sing was arrested very soon after the incident and taken to the police station but was released in the afternoon.

MILLER-ANDERSON.
At 8 o'clock last night, in the parlors of the Central Union Church, Rev. S. S. Palmer united in marriage Miss Jenny H. Miller who arrived by the Warimoo last Sunday from Glasgow, Scotland, and Mr. John Anderson of Glasgow, who has been a resident of the islands for the past four years.

After the ceremony the young couple went to Waikiki where they will remain a few days before taking up their permanent residence at Makawili plantation Kaula. The affair was private and a few most intimate friends being present.

Nature's Christ in Japan. Most of the volcanic waters of less than 100 years ago, which constituted the great hot springs of the islands, are now almost entirely extinct.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION MEETS

Committee Recommends Appointment of Teachers.

REQUESTS FOR INCREASED PAY.

Appointment of Professor of Natural Sciences for High School—Examining Committee Named—Additions to Schools—Little Money for Expenses.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Education, held yesterday, there were present President H. E. Cooper, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan, Professor Alexander H. S. Townsend, J. F. Scott and W. A. Bowen.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved with slight corrections.

The following recommendations of the committee were adopted:
Mrs. E. W. Eatep, Miss Nellie Rickard, Miss May Wright, W. H. Beers, Honokaa, S. Kellum, Thomas Bartow, Charles F. True, Waianae, St. Chad, Pihana, Pahoaehoe, Alex. Iliha, Waiawa, Miss Isabel Kelly, Fort Street, Miss A. H. Crook, Miss Ella Crook, Ulupalakua, Miss L. Kahoono, Laupahoehoe, Miss Belle Walker, Miss Lizzie Grace, Maemae, Miss Aiku-e, Waialeale, Miss Byer, Hilo Select School, Miss Bella Weight, Hilo Union School, Miss Bella Hapai, Louisa Brown, Waialeale, James M. Taggard, Mrs. Taggard, Haaleo, N. E. Lemon, Spreckelsville, Wm. Isaacs, Hauula; Miss Mary Smith, Fort Street School, Miss Mabel Lampman, High School, Wm. Kaluakini, Lahaina, Augustus Brice, Kekaha.

Mr. Bowen said he would be very glad if the Board could be placed in such a position that teachers deserving increase in salary could be given it without having to ask. He was sure that asking for an increase was by no means an enjoyable pursuit.

Inspector General Townsend reported that he had appointed Edgar Wood as professor in natural sciences at the High School. His action was ratified by the Board.

Inspector Townsend reported the need of furnishing one of the rooms at the High School with tables and chairs. The extra expenditure for this purpose was authorized.

A temporary committee on examination consisting of Professor Alexander, H. S. Townsend, J. F. Scott and M. M. Scott was appointed to supervise the examinations of next week.

President Cooper reported that an offer had been received from the Lahaina plantation to furnish water to Lahaina Union School at \$800 a year. The matter had been submitted to the cabinet, but that body had not seen fit to accept the offer on account of complications that might arise. The Board was of the same opinion and the offer was not accepted.

J. F. Scott was authorized to go ahead with the work of fixing up the old kitchen in the High School building for the accommodation of Edgar Brown as a chemical laboratory.

President Cooper reported that \$900 had been spent on the repairs at the Reform School, and that this had made such a big hole in the appropriation of \$3,000 that not enough money remained for current expenses.

Board adjourned at 445 p. m.

NEW WORKS OF ART.
Excellent Casts Prepared by Sculptor Hutchinson.

Allen Hutchinson, the talented sculptor, has just completed for the C. R. Bishop trustees a bust of Mrs. Bishop. Those citizens, friends of Mrs. Bishop, who know the difficulties of portraiture, with nothing but some unsatisfactory photographs for a guide or model, will appreciate the excellence of the likeness which Mr. Hutchinson has succeeded in securing. The dignity and amiability that were so prominent characteristics in the life and appearance of Mrs. Bishop have been most satisfactorily brought out in this bust. It will be on exhibition at the Museum tomorrow.

Mr. Hutchinson has also completed a cast from life for the new Annex to the Museum. It is one of a series of six, designed to perpetuate better than could any description, old Hawaiian customs and arts, now passing into oblivion. This first cast is the reproduction of a Hawaiian kahuna in the attitude of chanting the "pule anaana," (the invocation of death on some enemy, opponent or rival. Not only is the attitude perfect, but the "draisemblance" in the color and discoloredations of the skin, the rigidity of the muscles, the hair and the expression of the face is so startlingly life-like that one can hardly imagine he is only looking on a plaster cast.

"Let me give you a pointer," said M. F. Gregg, a popular conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. "Do you know that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures you when you have the stomach ache? Well, it does." And after giving this friendly bit of advice the jolly conductor passed on down the aisle. It is a fact that thousands of railroad and traveling men never take a trip without a bottle of this Remedy which is the best cure for bowel disorders in the world. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

In his recent remarkable balloon ascensions, during one of which he reached a height of 31,300 feet, Dr. Benson of Staatsfurt, carried compressed oxygen in a cylinder fitted with a mouthpiece. The gas was inhaled with good effect whenever the rarity of the atmosphere caused discomfort.

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Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silases, Sleeve Linings, Shirt Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kammerlins, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Bags and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Viennas and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing, Slate Square and Arch, Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plam Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20) Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, and Young Sussex Bulls,

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Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All Communications to be Addressed to

W. H. RICE.

LIHUE, KAUAI.

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Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 48 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

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Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

50 in. Bottles 2s 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

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Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

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All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

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MABEL LOOMIS TODD'S LETTER.

Changes in the Country—More English Spoken in Yokohama Than Formerly—Point Selected for Observing the Eclipse, Etc., Etc.

Yacht Coronet,
Hokohama Harbor, July 3, 1896.

Remarkable disturbances of nature seem to accompany the Amherst Eclipse Expedition upon its travels. Tales of the mighty eruption of Mauna Loa, just ending, greeted us at the Hawaiian Islands. Upon the arrival of the Coronet in Japan on June 22, it was learned that an enormous tidal wave had recently devastated more than thirty towns and villages in the north, washing away over five thousand houses and destroying nearly thirty thousand persons. Detailed accounts of this appalling disaster are still hard to obtain, for the few survivors in the devastated districts are even now too dazed to give clear description of the horror which befell them. But it is known that a seismic wave, rising to a height of almost sixty feet, swept across the land, carrying everything in its course with irresistible force. Along a coast line of 175 miles in one province alone the wave overwhelmed the seaboard of three districts—Miyagi, Iwate, and Aomori, extending from Hachinohe on the north to Kinkasan, an island at the mouth of the bay of Sendai, on the south. Several shocks of earthquake were felt during the few hours preceding, and shortly before eight o'clock in the evening of June 15, a terrifying noise was heard, like the boom of gigantic artillery, a black wall of water was seen advancing from the ocean with fearful speed, and in less than two minutes whole towns were swept away and thousands of human beings perished. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress have come nobly to the rescue with gifts of 15,000 yen, and the Tokyo journals at once opened subscriptions for the relief of the starving survivors, the Jiji collecting in a few days over 10,000 yen, and the Nichi-Nichi more than 8,000, while the Iwate branch of the Red Cross Society has established a temporary hospital among the suffering people.

And still the pleasant life of the foreign residents in Yokohama goes on much as it did nine years ago; men-of-war of many nations lie at ease in the beautiful harbor, now smooth and untroubled behind its superb new breakwater, and astronomers of several nations are on their way to lie in wait for the shadow of the moon when it rushes across the Hokkaido on the 9th of August. Once more will our satellite circle around us in her celestial pathway before she slips quietly in between us and the sun to shut off his light in Yezo for two precious minutes and a half.

A new system of meteorological observations made before an eclipse and with special reference to it was inaugurated for that of 1893. Taking the exact track as soon as published in the Nautical Almanac, and having careful observations made at the best and most accessible points, gave excellent results on that occasion. As the Ephemeris is issued about four years in advance, this insures three complete series before an eclipse. Noting the general meteorological conditions of the heavens is not sufficient, for the sun is in a particular part of the sky at a given hour, so the observations must be of a special character, and with distinct reference to the position of the sun, season of the year, and hour of the day when the eclipse takes place. The tabulation of this information assists greatly in selecting best station for eclipse observation. Those who followed the "indication" as to clearness of sky in 1893 achieved the best results.

In that year Prof. Todd wrote to the Director of the Imperial Japanese Weather Service, requesting observations similar to those he had obtained for 1893 at different points in the Hokkaido, and his suggestions have been carried out in every particular. Prof. Nakamura, Director of the Central Meteorological Observatory at Tokyo, has had printed and distributed to the different legations a pamphlet for the information of eclipse students, containing not only all the observations referred to, but a sufficiently minute discussion of them to enable all the astronomers to weigh most intelligently the probable chances of clear skies at every available point in the path to totality. The establishment of any station is thus made with full knowledge of whether it is best or worst in probable clearness; and if obliged to plant himself in some less hopeful location, the intending observer takes his own risks, with eyes wide open to the law of probabilities.

The three provinces of Yezo in which the shadow falls are Kushiro, Katmai and Nemuro, each containing several towns, most of them, however, small and but little known to foreigners. Tri-daily observations were made from July 25 to August 26 during three years, at two o'clock, half after two and at three o'clock, at a number of these villages in the eclipse track, the results being carefully compared and comparative tables shown. From the percentage of cloud at the observation hour itself, Akkeshi, on the southeast coast, comes first in probabilities of clearness, and Esashi, on the northeast coast, second; but from the point of its constancy thirty minutes before and after the eclipse, Sashih presides over all the others, as shown by the full tables

given for thirty-two days at seven towns. The selection of a station always involves much care and forethought, and responsibility enough to whiten the hair of any one except a philosophic astronomer, accustomed to take chances with nature. The probabilities at Sashih are considerably more than half in favor of clearness, and, after studying the reports and tables carefully and consulting with the meteorologists here, Prof. Todd finally selected that as his observing station, although it is farther and more difficult of access than Akkeshi, of which he had thought for a time as a probable location. But the Imperial Government has been most courteous to the expedition, affording every facility possible which included, with a truly royal generosity, requests to both railroad and steamer corporations for free transportation for the whole party and the instruments to any point they might select, and many other favors without which our comfort and convenience would have been much less in every way.

The interest of astronomers in this eclipse is shown by the large number assembled here for its observation—French, English, American, Japanese, and perhaps others. Already, a little less than six weeks before the important day, most of the parties have now started upon their northward way. France is represented by M. Henri Deslandres of the Paris Observatory, who is accompanied by M. Millochau and the brothers Mittau. He left Yokohama on July 1st in the French war ship Alger for Esashi. Prof. Schaeberle, head of the Lick Observatory expedition, has also started for Yezo, and will station himself at Akkeshi with his party, consisting of Mr. Burkhalter of the Chabot Observatory at Oakland, Mr. Mason and Dr. Shuey. Prof. Terac, Director of the Tokio Observatory, will be at Esashi, and the Astronomer Royal of England, Mr. Christie, with two assistants, is expected very soon.

Prof. Todd left Yokohama for Esashi on July 1st, with his principal assistants, and about five days will be occupied in the journey. Others of the party will proceed thither after two or three weeks. With special steamers and the men-of-war on the sea, and the several cheerful eclipse camps on shore, the northern side of Yezo will see a surprising summer, and the innocent Ainu will probably date future history from this peaceful invasion of the foreigner. But it is a happy thing that some spots are still left on this fair earth where modern enterprise and cosmopolitan life can still afford astonishment. Yokohama is far less Japanese than it was a few years ago. More English is spoken, higher prices for simple things prevail, and jirikiisha men and sampan coolies show possibilities of brotherhood with the New York and London cabman. Japan is obviously prosperous and very happy. But I have heard seven Japanese babies crying since I came to this lovely land, and at a delightful tea house entertainment the other evening no painted lanterns swung in the breeze, but electric lights flashed forth from a bronze chandelier.

MABEL LOOMIS TODD.

GOOD SCORES MADE.

July Record of Sharpshooters—Target Scores.

Forty-seven Heads the List—Captain Dodge the High Man—43.2 the Average for Thirty Men.

The following scores of the members of the First Company of Sharpshooters are taken from the official report to the Commander in Chief for the month of July, 1896.

Of the forty-one members in town during the month, thirty-five reported at the range, making an average score of 42 for the company, 46.1 for the first ten, 44.6 for the first twenty, and 43.2 for the first thirty.

Individual scores were as follows:

FIRST TEAM.

Dodge	47
Wall, W. E.	47
Damon	47
McVeigh	46
Corbett	46
Hitchcock	46
Wall, A. C.	46
Wall, C. J.	46
McLean	45
Waterhouse, A.	45
Average, first ten, 46.1.	

SECOND TEAM.

Forbes	45
Gibson	44
Cassidy	43
Wood	43
Drummond	43
Everett	43
Johnson, H. D.	43
Rhodes	43
Farnsworth	42
Grace	42
Average, second ten, 43.1.	
Average, first twenty, 46.1.	

THIRD TEAM.

Emerson, N. B.	41
Martin	41
Bell	41
Dexter	41
King	41
Wikander	41
Scott	40
Oat	40
Johnson, C.	39
McCandless, J. A.	39
Average, third ten, 40.4.	
Average, first thirty, 43.2.	

W. C. T. U.

The following ladies from Great Britain will attend the convention of the World's W. C. T. U. to be held next year in Canada: Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Agnes Slack, Mrs. Hanna Smith, Miss Agnes Weston, Mrs. Ward Pools, Miss Mary Phillips and Mrs. Hughes.

Mrs. Hughes is a leading journalist in Wales. Miss Agnes Weston is known as the sailors' friend. Last year she lodged 150,000 sailors in homes that she has built at Portsmouth. Miss Mary Phillips is a wealthy Quakeress of London.

AMERICAN TOURIST VISITS MEXICO.

Not Unlike Types Seen in Our
Own Country.

AS TOLD BY A MEXICAN EDITOR.

Museum Managers Expect to Find
Everything From Pigmies to Aeor-
lites—Sweet Girl Graduates—Sociolo-
gical Students and Theorizers.

Frederic R. Guernsey, editor of the Mexican Herald, writes to the Boston Herald from the city of Mexico: Science sends many men here, and the enterprise of the Chicago people is extraordinary. They are going to have culture up in the Windy city, if they have to rush things a little, and they send down their men of learning to write a monograph on something or other in three weeks! The pace of science in Chicago is something awful to contemplate, and it is a pity Eugene Field could not have lived to pay his attention to the matter. Get facts, novel facts, or resign, is the implied injunction of the hustling university on the shores of the Michigan's blue lake.

One of their ethnologists has gone in a whirl of scientific zeal down toward Guatemala, expecting to find some pigmies. I have no doubt he will find them. If Chicago wants a monograph on pigmies, the dwarfs will be forthcoming if they have to be improvised for the occasion. Mexico has become Chicago's happy hunting ground, and recently the Field museum, which is the embodiment of science with a hustle on, remonstrated against a New York museum having a special cinch on Mexican antiquities, as was contemplated in a bill before Congress. We are all going to be photographed, classified and properly labeled for the portfolios of the Field museum. One lady here who knows Chicago only through the late humorist, thought the Field museum was a collection of the eccentric garments, books and pictures, and the Gladstone ax of the poet-journalist.

The western tourists have the most inquiring minds I have ever encountered. Their mental horizon is as immense as their own prairies, and they are absolutely devoid of prejudice. Nothing shocks them. They "want to learn," and the Le Plongeon theory that Yucatan was the true Garden of Eden set them by the ears. It is plain that in the wide West everything is in process of re-examination, that the old theology has been so rattled that it can barely whisper, that science must be always up to date, and no authority older than five years is held in any sort of respect.

A gentleman from Milwaukee came here on a Herbert Spencer evangelizing mission and incidentally converted me from the cigarette habit. He was away up in biology and carried Ribot's works around under his arm. He said he was going to reform away the custom of five centuries in as many weeks, and he began heroically by refusing to allow the peone and the street porter to carry his grip; he said it was a servile custom and should be done away with. He wrecked all his protoplasm in the effort and carried his point. The peons are wondering still, but any day I expect to see them listening to a lecture from the Milwaukee man on "Social Ethics," up in the Plaza. Once in a while a tourist of the reforming type does one good. He shows us how back-numberish we are, how we keep down the new woman, how we cultivate the self-like instincts of the lower classes, how wicked lotteries are, and how utterly depraved is the cigarette habit.

The young women from the West are wide between the eyes and look out on life from a co-educational point of view. Most of them have been all over Europe, and some of them have been up the Nile. They are wild about culture, and are immensely well read and are confusing to the indolent tropical mind. One would as soon think of wedding a cyclopedia, though it must be confessed that they are Americanized and up to date. Their minds are so advanced that they lap over into the 20th century. They have, to use a common phrase, "got us down fine," for they point out to us just where we are in the sociological scale. They tell us we are Egyptian crossed with the telephone and the railway. I like them; they are immense for three consecutive afternoons, and then one gets his subjective mind so overcharged with facts and theories that the objective mind (I think that is what they call it) fairly refuses to haul up ideas from the reservoir. We don't need so much intellect down here in Mexico; it is cruel to try to educate us in such a rapid course of lessons, for we run away to talk to some black-eyed Mexican young woman who never heard of biology, social statistics, dynamics, telepathy, the X rays or the fauna of the north pole. What a Western girl doesn't know would fill a very little book.

They will be the mothers of bulging-browed college professors, of the originators of grain combines, of the founders of universities and devisers of new diets.

I used to think that Boston girls were learned; but they belong somewhere in the era of the China trade, intellectually speaking. They are literary while the Western girls are scientific. An Iowa maiden said to me, as we crossed the great prairie: "Do you not think that your civilization here is an arrested development, a sort of petrification of feudalism?"

I assured her that there was no doubt of it, for I saw her heart was set on formulating a theory, and that she had evolved a comprehensive generalization.

Then she sweetly and ingeniously continued: "The influence on an Am-

erican living here would, I should almost believe, be benumbing. Do you not see never said "don't" sometimes feel that your mind stands still, that your mentation is arrested?"

"Oh, dear, yes!" I replied. "I am sure that my mind has gone back to the age of Phillip II that I would like to see the laquation revived, and all the cranks burned up."

"Would you really?" she remarked. "Well, it confirms what I was thinking was highly probable in your case. You must come back to the Yoonited States and get out of this Spanish atmosphere. I am sure you would like to listen to some of our lecturers in the university extension course. Have you read Kidd's Social Evolution? Are up at all in Lombroso? Why do you not subscribe to the Monist?"

I let the dear child wander on, and she became so happy in plying me with questions, which I answered with a sad incoherence, for I had not the heart to tell her that my mind had been shattered on the rocks of theosophy, and that I had once lived in Boston and had been subjected to cerebral storms!

Broad-browed, clear, gray-eyed Western girls! To think that, after all is said and done, you will be the wives of wheat-pit gamblers, of Grinnell college professors, and of the Armours of the future, and that your sons and daughters shall grow all to head and read the Forum and the Open Court at 10 years, and the coming Spencers at 15! The American air is over-stimulating and the young women are too intellectual. One Illinois young woman confided to me that she only slept three hours a night and read Mrs. Humphrey's novels to give her a drowse toward morning. Her brain "was always going," and she found young men dull and ignorant. She was charming to gaze upon; the light of a rare intelligence shone from her eyes; there was no evading her direct and cathodenray glance; she read all you had ever thought, and applied a standard of scientific attainment to you so elevated and so severe that you felt intellectually whittened just as if the Encyclopedia Britannica had become incarnate and begun to propound questions on all possible themes.

The next time an excursion comes in from the West, I will pretend I have never read any other English book than the production of that sage of Milwaukee, the genial author of "Peck's Bad Boy!"

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